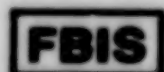


JPRS 76213

13 August 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2277



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON CIPEC CONFERENCE

Kaunda Calls for Unity

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday called on copper producing and exporting countries to unite in their common struggle against attempts by some consumers to substitute the strategic mineral with others.

Opening the 16th Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Producing and Exporting Countries (CIPEC) at Mulungushi Hall yesterday Dr Kaunda warned that unless the copper cartel was united, it would not have bargaining power for its mineral at international negotiations.

"I know that disunity of purpose stands in our way to action. I know too that poverty is the formentor of that disunity. But I would like to ask CIPEC to remember that until they were united, the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) were poor countries," he said.

While oil was the key to modern civilisation there were few industries or domestic uses which did not also involve the use of copper.

Copper is a strategic mineral and the last two decades of furious attempts

to substitute it had proved its durability as a conductive element.

He urged the delegates who include new CIPEC members — New Guinea, Indonesia, Australia and Yugoslavia — to enter their discussions with vigour, courage and optimism of the founding fathers of the organisation (Zambia, Zaire, Chile and Peru).

Unless a formula to give copper producers a just and equitable return of their labours was found, implemented and defended, CIPEC would be failing in its duties.

He said the four countries had founded CIPEC because they believed such a formula could be found. It was not formed to create an impressive administrative structure as an end objective, but to produce results.

LET THIS CONFERENCE break new ground, rediscover the objectives that brought us all together. Let us enact measures that will truly celebrate this occasion when CIPEC returns once again to the place where it was born," he said.

CIPEC had made important progress in a number of fields, but there were still many problems the 16th session should tackle vigorously such as geographical spread of each country's sales. Lack of coordination in the placing of sales had ended up with too much metal.

As a result surpluses in the recipient country had all too often been disposed of under circumstances prejudicial to the cartel's collective interests.

The other major problem facing the organisation, Dr Kaunda said, was the price producers received for non-renewable metal. Since the beginning of this year a fragile initial recovery in the London Metal Exchange (LME) prices had been shattered prematurely.

"We have lived with this accentuated version of the boom burst syndrome over the last five years. We have sought a solution to this basic problem through dialogue with consumers under the auspices of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) within the integrated programme for commodities, agreed at Nairobi in April 1976," he said.

He added that although the common fund had now been agreed, there was no solution in sight leading to the negotiation, much less to the establishment of an international copper agreement.

The Nairobi UNCTAD programme, which began with so much hope was collapsing under the weight of its inertia. He urged the conference to decide what must be done to inject a sense of purpose and urgency into the Geneva deliberations which had become a dialogue of the deaf and dumb.

President Kaunda called on CIPEC members to exchange technology, training and research programmes aimed at improving copper production and processing.

This would enable member countries to protect their existing markets and the product itself from certain elements who were fighting to substitute the mineral.

Mr Ngubuku said member states needed to harmonize their views on production, marketing and the price of copper if they were to benefit from it.

CIPEC needed to increase its membership to strengthen its negotiating position with copper consumers.

Mr Ngubuku noted that most of the copper which entered the world market was produced by non-CIPEC members, this weakened the bargaining position of CIPEC.

Outgoing chairman of the current CIPEC session Mr Mozagba Ngubuku yesterday called on member countries to carry out point research and training programmes.

Mr Ngubuku, who is Zaire's Commissioner of Mines, said this when making introductory remarks before President Kaunda officially opened the conference.

He said there was need to start such programmes to strengthen the cartel and improve production methods of the mineral.

To do this, there must be political will as well by all members.

Mr Ngubuku said political will and exchange of technology would bring about concerted efforts needed for CIPEC to achieve an international agreement like other cartels such as cocoa and tin producers had.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

CIPEC needs urgent help to justify its very existence.

President Kaunda's challenge to the Lusaka meeting yesterday is only part of the story.

Because the CIPEC members are poor, their bargaining power is negligible. Also, they have little real political clout with the superpowers.

For the whole business of the world economy revolves around the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Apart from South Africa's gold and diamonds, most of the world's known minerals are to be found in their abundance in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Both have oil, but here the Soviet Union has a bonus, having enough to take care of its own needs and those of its allies in C o m e c o n .

The two superpowers produce copper on a scale which cannot be compared with any of the CIPEC members which, among them, produce only 13 per cent of the world's total output.

To rope the US and the Soviet Union into CIPEC would be a worthwhile goal for the members to strive for — if they had blinkers on their eyes.

Although both superpowers respect the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), they are not members of that organisation.

In fact, when OPEC wanted to establish its headquarters in one Western capital at its inception, the US used its influence to block the move.

President Kaunda was right to point out that copper is a strategic mineral and those who are fortunate enough to have it in abundance should be paid an equitable price for it.

The London Metal Exchange may be crucial, but with Britain's diminishing stature as a world power, that could change very easily. So CIPEC must look to the superpowers.

It is not a question of going cap in hand to ask for hand-outs, but of speaking on equal terms. The world needs copper for mankind's continued progress from the Dark Ages.

Admittedly, it is not to be found in inexhaustible abundance around the world, but wherever it is, it can help to make the world a better place for all.

The US and the USSR continue to profess their oneness with the poor people of the world. Some of their pronouncements are quite evidently false and intended for political rather than humanitarian goals.

Here, on the matter of copper, is an opportunity for them to put their alleged convictions where their political mouths are.

Ideologically, the members of CIPEC are as diverse as the fishes of the sea, but materially, they are identical — they are very poor.

There must surely be a way in which the two superpowers, groaning under the weight of their own, sometimes obscene wealth, can help them.

Manipulation Claimed

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Inter-governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) is being manipulated by outsiders who want to benefit more from the sales of copper, Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, said yesterday.

The minister said the organisation has been rendered obsolete through indecision

and that its ineffectiveness was a source of jokes "on the cocktail circuit of metal brokers and traders."

Addressing the 16th CIPEC conference of ministers yesterday, Mr Mumbuna said CIPEC has wasted more than a decade tackling issues which were remote to the immediate needs of the people and that it had succumbed to the pressures of a better oiled fabricator machinery at the expense of its interests.

He said, however, that it was not too late for the organisation to show that it had muscles.

"We have now reached a watershed in our negotiations with consumers. As we begin talks on a new contract on the London Metal Exchange (LME), producers must stand firm and solidly together to fight for our rights and survival," he said.

By introducing premiums for quality copper, CIPEC members have demonstrated to the LME that they do not accept the present pricing structure.

Said the minister "future generations will never forgive us if we fail them in our resolve. We cannot continue to plunder our valuable natural resources only to sell them at give away prices."

He said the LME should be regarded as a terminal market which was insensitive to the economic realities of the copper producing companies and countries.

"Our main concern is that LME prices do not immediately reflect the world average mining costs. Any price fixing institution that does not recognise this fact, risks the danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg," he warned.

However, the LME considers that its role is not to determine prices which reflect average costs of production but those which reflect supply and demand.

But the free market economies do not think that way when their own industries are threatened by more efficient and dynamic competition, Mr Mumbuna said. They start protecting their industries from this competition by introducing quota systems to ensure that industries recover their costs and make a reasonable profit.

The minister blamed CIPEC countries for failing to make a meaningful defence of their natural resources against unrealistic prices. "We have sacrificed our goals on the altar of procrastination and equivocation."

He said it was imperative to remember the hardships experienced by those who risk their lives in the bowels of the earth and in attending furnaces and smelters when considering the price of copper.

CIPEC countries have a considerable amount of investment tied up in their copper industries which they can ill afford to write off through indifference and inaction.

Due to rising world costs, it is becoming costly even to maintain the facilities which they currently have.

"Billions of dollars will have to be invested if we are to maintain production at our present levels. Yet there are no guarantees that after these massive investments, we will have fair and remunerative prices which will ensure us a reasonable return on investment," Mr Mumbuna told the conference.

Later last night, Mr Mumbuna hosted a dinner for all overseas delegates and observers at the Pamodzi Hotel.

Meanwhile, Mr Mumbuna, who is chairman of CIPEC, will hold a Press conference this morning to mark the closure of the conference.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Inter-governmental Council of Copper Producing and Exporting Countries (CIPEC) is to become a forceful body to reckon with, Mines Minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna said last night.

He was speaking at a dinner for delegates to the 16th session of the CIPEC in Lusaka.

He said: "The discussions we have had have been very useful and it is my sincere hope that CIPEC will achieve the targets it has set for itself."

"Although we have not been a very forceful organisation in the past, I am now more than convinced that we shall achieve our desired goals."

The aim of the organisation was to achieve price stability for copper, which was vital for steady progress in economic growth and income.

He said: "Our discussion should not be prolonged. We need to act and act forcefully within CIPEC."

He apologised to the delegates that Zambia should be excused if the preparations made for the conference had not been adequate.

Strategy

Arrangements had been made for a number of delegates to visit game reserves, natural tourist attractions and the mines.

Delegates were expected to study recommendations contained in President Kaunda's speech and work on a new strategy for copper.

President Kaunda on Monday night held a reception for delegates.

In Vienna, the international development fund, operated by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has made loans totalling K15.5 million to four African countries.

Zambia has become the fourth largest copper producing country in the world beating Canada into fifth position according to the Zambia mining year book for 1979 which was released in Kitwe yesterday.

The United States, the Soviet Union and Chile have maintained their first, second and third position respectively in the world copper production.

This is the first time in ten years that Zambia has beaten Canada which maintained the fourth position. — Times Reporter/Zana.

Medium, Long-Range Policies

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

the best way to promote the global demand for copper is for all copper producing countries to work together in financing and monitoring the commodity, the 14th CIPEC conference has resolved.

To hasten that the conference has instructed the executive committee of CIPEC to draw up the organisation's medium and long term promotional policy.

A communique released in Lusaka yesterday at the end of the three-day conference said the CIPEC council of ministers examined existing possibilities for improving technology, assistance and cooperation in research and personnel training at all levels in member countries.

It recognised that the economic and social development of member countries depended on the development of their own human and technological resources.

The communique adopted various issues on the setting up of CIPEC technology industrial patents.

The conference expressed concern at the recent promulgation by the United States government of a law which authorised the exploration and exploitation by its citizens of mineral resources of the seabed.

It said this legislation ignored the "moratorium" recommended by the international community and prejudiced the negotiations of the 11th United Nations conference on the law of the sea which sought to harmonise the interests of countries on the issue.

The conference noted "with satisfaction" the setting up of the common fund which would improve the chances of achieving an international commodity agreement for copper.

The conference elected Mines Minister Mr Mulava Mumbuna CIPEC president.

LSM 4420

CHAIRMAN STEVENS COMMENTS ON OAU SUMMIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1331

[Text]

DURING the coming year Freetown is Africa's diplomatic capital. President Siaka Stevens, OAU's chairman for the year, will be host to many committees and delegations; he will also have to travel widely outside the country on OAU business.

Speaking in his State House office soon after the end of the OAU Summit conference, for which he was in the chair, he seemed relaxed and confident, and well-prepared for the tasks ahead. In spite of the strain for a man of 77 of chairing a sometimes acrimonious gathering, and of acting as host to 50 official delegations and numerous other visitors, he showed no fatigue, quickly answered questions on many subjects, and readily discussed the implications of developments outside Africa for his task, for example, the possible victory of Governor Ragan in the US presidential elections.

The Western Sahara issue occupied more of the summit's time than any other and provided a searching test of chairmanship. It even required a midnight meeting of heads of state to work out the means, not of solving it — a solution is as far away as ever — but of preventing it wrecking the conference. President Stevens emphasised that the OAU's first task was to end the fighting, a separate issue from the recognition of Polinario by OAU which many countries were demanding.

While the President was confident that the Moroccans had taken careful note of the recognition of Polinario's claims by 26 members, of over half of OAU (including Sierra Leone herself), Morocco's continued participation in the work of the *ad hoc* committee, of which President Stevens now becomes chairman, is essential if the fighting is to end. So as OAU chairman his job is to keep the Moroccans in. He does not minimise the difficulties raised by this, perhaps the most urgent of his tasks; but at least OAU remains intact to deal with it.

Of the apparently insoluble Chad conflict — at least without a total military victory by one faction — President Stevens emphasised that one problem was that outside influences, with whom OAU could not negotiate, were behind the factions. He thought that the OAU would have to turn to the UN.

Chad emphasises the importance of the President's own idea of a UN-type "Security Council" for OAU. Cautiously the conference remitted this for consideration by a committee. But Dr. Stevens remains convinced that without such a body, whose members would be permanently available at OAU headquarters to consider immediately any conflict which arose in Africa and to recommend OAU action on it, the organisation will be handicapped.

The President envisages a small body.

probably composed of representatives chosen by regions. He is satisfied that recent and planned improvements in communications would allow representatives in Addis Ababa to communicate instantly with their governments, an essential feature of any such arrangements. He thinks, too, that the mere existence of the body could help to "cool" conflicts. But could it not be given a name less likely to arouse suspicion among the smaller African states?

About the related issue of an African Defence Force the President is less sanguine, although talks on this are continuing. The political difficulties are obvious, but must be faced. Mr. Stevens likened them to those in the way of a continental news agency. But the financial problem of raising the immense sum needed for any kind of permanent military arrangement for an organisation whose members have just fallen short by 49 per cent on payment of their regular subscriptions to OAU are even more formidable.

Dr. Stevens is not, in any case, the kind of visionary who sees an all-conquering Black African force sweeping south to liberate Namibia and South Africa. "You cannot engineer real revolution from outside anywhere. You can only exert all the pressure you can command to help those inside". He will do all he can to mobilise such pressure. As a very senior trade unionist himself he believes that the black trade unionists will spearhead the downfall of the apartheid regime. Certainly the South African struggle will intensify during his year of office.

It is likely that the new chairman, whose problems as executive president, of Sierra Leone are in no way diminished by his new responsibilities, will have in Freetown a "mini-secretariat" from the OAU to help him, headed by an assistant secretary-general.

The President's trade union training at Ruskin (he is delighted that Sierra Leone now boasts half-a-dozen graduates of the trade union college) will also suggest to him ways in which the annual conference, which will next be held in Nairobi, can be made more effective. For example, could the heads of state renounce long set speeches, which could be circulated as declarations, leaving themselves time, as they did not in Freetown, to discuss in detail the secretary-general's report and the resolutions and declarations prepared for them by the foreign ministers' meeting?

Ahead lies a probable visit to the UN General Assembly, to complement that paid to the Freetown conference by Dr. Waldheim. There is to be an official visit to London in November. From all this activity the results will inevitably fall short of expectation. But OAU will again survive to offer the continent a prospect of unity.

PROGRESS OF ECOWAS PROJECTS REVIEWED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] A full-scale study has begun towards evolving a system of monetary cooperation among member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The committee, which is working on the proposal with the International Monetary Fund, (IMF) is expected to submit its recommendations by December.

This fact was disclosed in Abeokuta during the weekend by the executive secretary of the community, Dr Abubakar Quattara.

He was speaking on an Ogun Radio current affairs programme, "Meet the Press."

Dr Quattara announced that the community had outlined a comprehensive programme aimed at facilitating movement of persons, goods, communication and industrial development among member countries.

Under the programme, he added, two road networks would be developed. These are Lagos to Dakar and Niamey to Dakar.

According to him, the projects would materialize with the next 10 years.

On communication, Dr Quattara said feasibility studies had begun on a proposed telecommunication network adding that full scale work would begin next year.

He added that the programme would link the capital cities of West African states.

On defense, the executive secretary said negotiations had already started and was optimistic that an agreement would soon be reached.

Dr Quattara then revealed that Nigeria had benefitted most from the ECOWAS treaty on the protocol of free movement of persons among member countries.

He stressed that about 300,000 Nigerians were now resident in Liberia while there were another 500,000 living in Ivory Coast.

Dr Quattara maintained that the combination of citizens from other member countries of ECOWAS resident in Nigeria was less than that of Nigerians living elsewhere within the community.

He then announced that there had been a decision to create a free trade zone in West Africa by May 1989.

CSO: 4420

SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEADERS TRY TO END SOUTH AFRICAN DOMINATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Jean Pierre Langellier, LE MONDE correspondent in eastern Africa: "Southern African Leaders Try To End Southern African Domination"]

[Text] How to become less dependent on the "country of apartheid?" For many months now this question seems to haunt most of the leaders. They recognize unanimously that to escape from the economic domination of the South African colossus is a long term proposition which will mobilize one or two generations. But already they are devoting themselves to oppose the strategy of "regional domination" patiently established by the Pretoria government. This consists in basing a South African economic supremacy on a "constellation" regrouping all the states situated south of the Zaire River. It implies a tightening of the interdependent bonds between Pretoria and more or less of all its close neighbors.

Wishing to defeat this great South African objective, 9 Southern African countries developed on 1 April, in Lusaka, a "program of action" covering 7 points to be realized over a period of 10 years and should cost about \$2 billion. One of the chapters of this program anticipates the creation of a "transports and communications commission" which will be based in Maputo. It will coordinate the preparation of regional development projects outside of the South African communications network. By its quality and its density the latter is one of the most effective levers serving Pretoria's economic power.

In the spirit of the meeting in Lusaka, four leaders of the region, Mugabe (Zimbabwe), Machel (Mozambique), Mobutu Sese Seko (Zaire), and Kaunda (Zambia), met on Thursday, 19 June, in Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba, in order to set up the bases of a joint policy in the matter of transports. The data of the problem are quite clear. Three of these countries are enclaved (Zambia, Zimbabwe) or almost (Zaire). To ship their products at the least expense--while lightening their dependence on South Africa--they need to reinforce their cooperation with Mozambique, whose harbor works are actually underemployed.

Since 1978 about 30 percent of the Zambian foreign commerce transits via the "southern route" up to the South African ports of Durban and East-London. Through this course Zambia exports a part of its minerals (copper, gold, chrome), and imports--at full price--corn, wheat, fertilizers and manufactured products. The Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) which connects Kapiri-Mposhi to Dar es Salaam since 1975 has fallen short of its expectations. The initial objective of the promoters--2 million tons of freight per year--remains out of reach.

TAZARA's poor operation has given rise to a controversy between the two interested governments. Tanzania reproaches the Zambian importers for abandoning TAZARA in favor of the "southern route." It expects its partner to transit a minimum monthly copper tonnage. Failing which, it affirms, TAZARA will fizzle out. But it recognizes that it needs Chinese spare parts for the repair of locomotives.

Zambia shifts the responsibility of the failure on Tanzania by referring to the errors and carelessness of its neighbour: congestion of the port of Dar es Salaam burdening the costs of warehousing, corrupting the port authorities, pilfering of the merchandise. "The only way to attract importers, underscored the Zambia DAILY MAIL recently, is to furnish them with a better service and lower costs." In 1979, TAZARA registered a deficit of \$16 million. Many locomotives are idle and in the repair workshops. The freight cars are insufficient in numbers and frequently not adapted to modern demands. In March Tanzania announced an ambitious plan for the development of the port of Dar es Salaam.

In spite of the above, Zaire is manifesting an increasing interest for the Mozambique channels. Zaire is also interested. It cannot use the Benguela railroad up to the Angolan port of Lobito, as it is regularly sabotaged by Unita's "maquis." The "national route" which ends at Matadi on the Atlantic Ocean includes two transshipments of cargo which remain too costly. As for Zaire, its best solution is to route the greatest part of its mining products from Shaba towards the three Mozambican ports in service; Beira, Maputo and Nacala. In this context President Mubutu has recently gone to Mozambique.

As regards Machel's government, which is experiencing serious difficulties in its treasury, its perspectives are encouraging. Zaire and Zambia export a million tons of minerals yearly. But the Mozambican ports cannot fill their needs at the present time, to which those of Zimbabwe must be added. Due to the war in Rhodesia the port of Beira has remained underutilized during 4 years. It must be modernized and enlarged. Moreover, Mozambique's three partners will not be able to use the port of Maputo to full capacity until the repair work of the railroad connecting--through Zimbabwe's south-east--the valley of Limpopo to Maputo will be done. Six months ago the latter was still the preferred target of Rhodesian armed raids.

The "reorientation" of the Mozambican port traffic for the benefit of his enclaved neighbors, will permit Machel's government to slowly keep his distance from Pretoria. At the present time the greatest part of the merchandise in transit via Maputo, originates either from, or is destined to, South Africa.

A team of South African technicians insures the proper functioning of the railroad installations and port equipment of Mozambique. As for Mobutu, the Lubumbashi meeting could furnish him with the opportunity to draw nearer to a group of African "progressionist" countries with which, up to the present time, he had had very scant relations.

After all, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, whose commerce, for historical reasons, remains essentially oriented towards South Africa, would be very ungracious in reproaching Kinshasa its past complaisance toward the Pretoria regime. Mobutu will find in Mugabe a very understanding conversationalist. In April, at the time of his country's independence, the prime minister of Zimbabwe had imparted to de Guiringaud, chief of the French delegation to the ceremonies, his wish to draw nearer to Zaire, proving to what point he was willing to let economic considerations pass before ideological allegiances.

7993

CSO: 4400

TAZARA IS BROKE, ADMITS MANAGER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

TAZARA is broke and no more workers will be hired for the next six months, acting regional manager Mr Abdon Chanda has confirmed.

He appealed to workers to bear with the management because the financial position was so bad that the company could not even buy new vehicles.

Mr Chanda was answering questions from Tazara workers during a meeting addressed by Minister of State for Transport, Power and Communications Mr Maxwell Lufoma, at Kapiri Mposhi on Tuesday.

Mr Lufoma was winding up a familiarisation tour of Tazara installations.

Workers wondered why they should be blamed for inefficiency in the system when they did not have enough spare parts.

They claimed that at times they tied machinery with cloth.

They asked why Tazara did not employ specialised personnel such as safety inspectors like Zambia Railways.

Mr Chanda reiterated what Mr Lufoma had earlier said that the problem of spare parts would continue haunting Tazara as long as the company did not make enough profit to pay back the Chinese loan.

He said: "We have no money to employ extra staff like safety officers. We are not going to employ anybody for the next six months because the financial position is bad."

The workers complained of critical water shortage at Kapiri Mposhi. The problem was bound to affect their work performance, they said.

They sunk 150 boreholes but they were open to poisoning.

Mr Chanda said personnel and their families were not the only ones experiencing water problems. Those at Kasama station had gone without water for two months and at Mkushi for three months.

On Tazara operations, Mr Lufoma said thousands of tonnes of copper and other goods were stranded at Choji in Northern Province due to lack of locomotives by Tazara to move cargo to Dar es Salaam.

The situation had been

worsened by reports that the Tanzanian region of Tazara had run out of fuel for locomotives, he said.

The problem was serious at Choji because 20 trains loaded with Zambian exports were stuck due to congestion.

Mr Chanda said the system's deputy general manager a Mr Shayo had gone to Mbeya in Tanzania to sort out the problem.

According to the agreement with Tanzania trains from Kapiri Mposhi should stop at Choji where they were taken over by locomotives from Mbeya to Dar and vice versa.

Mr Lufoma dispelled fears that the Government might decide to abandon Tazara.

GAMBIAN-SENEGALESE CHIEFS OF STATE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by A.F.]

[Text] At the end of the ordinary session for 1980 of the conference of chiefs of state and government which was held yesterday morning in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the chiefs of state of Gambia and Senegal expressed their satisfaction in the final communique over the positive development of cooperation between the two countries and approved the measures adopted by the 14th session of the Senegalese-Gambian interstate Ministerial Committee.

After having reviewed all aspects of this cooperation, the two parties, in the educational sector, approved the program prepared by the Consultative Council for Culture, Youth and Sports which was executed by the Senegalese-Gambian secretariat to facilitate the understanding and interpenetration of the youths of the two countries.

As regards trade, highway transportation, agriculture, protection of vegetables, preservation of the forests, the fight against desertification, health and animal products, the two chiefs of state noted considerable progress in the cooperation in these sectors, while giving the executive secretary of the Senegalese-Gambian directives so that he could continue execution of the action programs.

The two chiefs of state noted with satisfaction the beginning of technical studies on the Dakar-Banjul-Bissau highway project, "whose completion will contribute to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and fertile cooperation existing between Gambia, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

They also issued directives for the rapid finalization of negotiations to conclude cooperation agreements in the sectors of fishing, air transportation, direct exchanges of money orders and tourism.

Let us mention the fact that the next meeting of the chiefs of state and government will be held in Banjul at a date to be set later.

8143

CSO: 4400

MINING INDUSTRY RECRUITMENT EFFORT STUDIED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Franklin Tembo: "Will Black Expatriate Miners Get a Good Deal?"]

[Text]

THE recent Press reports that the mining industry has drawn up plans to recruit qualified Africans from neighbouring countries as alien "breadwinners" has sent a mammoth shockwave throughout the industry.

The news took the Mineworkers Union of Zambia completely by surprise and they said as much.

In other words, the MUZ were saying the Press should not have published the news at all. But when they were asked to clarify their reactions, they seemed to amend what they had earlier stated by saying that they condemned the plans to recruit Africans from neighbouring countries to work on the mines.

In short, the union simply did not know how to react.

They were not alone. The Ministry of Mines is said to have expressed surprise although no official statement has yet been made.

And the Copper Industry Service Bureau (CISB) officials who drafted the plans in the first place just could not believe how the plan was leaked.

What, in fact, is all this furor about?

From documents available, it would appear that some time last year, Roan Consolidated Mines in Mufulira were faced with a problem. They were approached by a highly-qualified midwifery nursing tutor looking for a job.

The only trouble was that she was an "alien African" — in other words, a non-Zambian African.

According to Government policy, the mining industry, like any other, is not allowed to employ alien Africans unless under very special circumstances.

It would appear that apart from the need for such a nursing tutor there were really no special circumstances to warrant the employment of this individual by Mufulira RCM.

The general industrial relations manager, RCM Mufulira Division thought it would be a good idea to bring the matter up to the CISB general industrial relations manager's committee for advice.

A meeting was then convened on September 4 last year to discuss the matter at CISB under the chairmanship of Mr Barney Bungoni, the group general industrial relations manager.

No one can say, apart from people directly involved during that meeting, what was resolved there. However, another meeting was held.

It was from this meeting that a document, dated September 12 and signed by CISB superintendent personnel research, Mr John Chadwick, was prepared for the attention of Mr Bungoni.

In it, several suggestions on how "alien Africans" could be employed by the mining industry were made.

Qualified

In his letter to Mr Bungoni, Mr Chadwick states: "We have widened the examination of this question to consideration of aliens from countries within Africa in posts from T4 upwards.

"In summary, our paper notes that there is a shortfall of qualified expatriates and qualified Zambians in the High Level Manpower (HLMP) area.

"Alien Africans from East and West Africa, when employed, are paid as expatriates, those from Southern Africa, if employed at all, are paid on local conditions. More usually, they are debarred from employment."

To this effect, he proposed that "to alleviate the situation and to remove discrimination between Africans from different parts of Africa, qualified alien African "breadwinners" be employed on special "alien contracts".

This it was suggested, should be based on local rates of pay and conditions of employment but modified to provide fixed term employment and end-of-contract gratuity.

The position as it stands in the mining industry according to Mr Chadwick, is that expatriate labour is scarce and when available, expensive and culturally alien, and although some of the expatriates are generally qualified, they may lack experience.

In addition to this, there is a shortage of qualified

Zambians to man all positions in the technician/technologist areas known as T4 and upwards.

"There are, however, a few well-qualified Africans from neighbouring countries whose employment has been sought by (the mines) divisions," the document adds.

Aware of the Government's stand on the issue of employing aliens from neighbouring African countries, CISB personnel research leaders met and considered the political, industrial relations and economic implications involved if the mining industry went ahead and employed such people.

It was noted that although employing alien Africans at lower levels in the industry has generally adhered to, such employment took place occasionally in the high categories.

The question therefore was if this could be done occasionally, why not do it much more frequently in view of the fact that the current shortage of experienced staff necessitated.

Maybe before one goes further, it is necessary to define some terms used in the documents prepared for this subject.

From sources close to CISB, the term "alien" is said to mean only those

people who do not come from Britain or countries of similar expatriate agreements with Zambia.

This means, for example, that a person coming to work in Zambia from Malawi would be termed an alien African while one coming from India would be termed "an expatriate from an alien culture".

Recruiting such people under the present methods (where they are considered expatriates on the same basis as those from the UK) is considered expensive.

"Such employment is expensive and often brings its own resentments because of alleged inexperience, inappropriate qualifications and cultural differences," the document states.

Involved

During this meeting, comparatively little time was spent on considering the possible employment of alien Africans newly graduated from the University of Zambia, alien dependants of Zambians and such other involved matters which were considered rather too complex and not quite relevant to the subject under discussion.

During the meeting, two main questions cropped up which, in the opinion of those meetings, needed answers immediately.

The first was whether or not the High Level Manpower manning situation in the mining industry requires the employment of experienced, qualified people, whatever their origin and where-soever they have been trained so long as they are suitably qualified and/or experienced and secondly whether or not political and industrial relations considerations outweigh manning and economic ones.

To the first question, the indicated answer, if one goes by what was proposed at the latest meeting, CISB personnel research department held on this subject last month, was a foregone "Yes".

There is need to employ anybody from anywhere as long as they were qualified and experienced enough to work here.

Need

And the answer to the second question, going by the same evidence, is definitely "no" — political and industrial relations consideration do not outweigh the need for such employment.

These answers, should they be enough to convince the decision-makers both in the Government and the mining industry to allow the recruitment of alien Africans in the mining industry, mean that steps should be taken to attract, motivate and retain such Africans.

Further, such a situation would allegedly reduce or eliminate political criticism and industrial relations problems (possibly because the alien Africans would not concern themselves too much with local political considerations, etc.)

The research department of CISB, therefore, would like to see a situation:

- Where Africans from any part of the continent should be employed on the same conditions of service in the mines without "discrimination" especially against those from Southern Africa;

Resentment

- Where employment on full expatriate conditions for such people should be discontinued because it is expensive and likely to cause fierce resentment from Zambian employees;

- Where those Africans holding UK qualifications and/or recruited from overseas should not continue terming themselves "expatriates" because they are not;

- Where a total embargo on the employment of qualified and experienced alien Africans should be waived on the grounds that it is illogical and uneconomic.

"We therefore favour the employment of available suitably qualified and experienced aliens regardless of their country of origin and wherever they have been trained on special alien contracts..." the document states.

It goes further to give details of how the special aliens contracts would be drawn up, what their benefits would be and the like.

It also includes safeguards such as that before such aliens can be employed or promoted, there should be a genuine vacancy available for which no Zambian can be found, proper qualifications such as those on which expatriates are recruited and similar considerations.

It was concluded that should these suggestions be made effective, they would help differentiate between aliens in lower level jobs and those in HEMP jobs.

There would be little reason to continue maintaining aliens in lower level jobs as these are fully Zambianised. The same cannot be said for the higher level jobs which "need the alien African expatriates."

The adoption of the suggestions would further eliminate discrimination between aliens from neighbouring countries and those from distant countries such as Asia or West Africa etc.

The number of such aliens on "expatriate" contracts would gradually be reduced while allowing for the employment of more alien Africans from the nearby countries.

Enjoy

The CISB personnel research department does not just point at the advantages Zambia's mining industry will enjoy by employing qualified and experienced Africans in its high level man power jobs, but is also aware of the problems such a situation can create. The only trouble is all these disadvantages are vastly underestimated.

On the question of the braindrain from other African countries that is bound to take place should the mining industry launch this system, the paper states that in fact such a drain will be reduced in the cases of East and West Africa which CISB feels, will be "consonant with OAU views".

There will be less people coming from the countries of West and East Africa while more well-qualified Africans can be brought in from Southern Africa where CISB feels they are more than those countries need.

"We recognise there will be resentment. In our view, there will always be resentment against employees of other races whether on expatriate contracts, on alien contracts or on local conditions," the document declares.

Poached

However, the question of braindrain and political implications between Zambia and the neighbouring countries from which the so-called alien Africans will be recruited or "poached" as one observer put it, pales before the picture which looms in the mining industry once these proposals are implemented.

As can be seen, expatriates from the United Kingdom or such countries where white workers are recruited are not included in the proposals. In other words, their situation is expected to remain the same.

On the other hand, all Africans who would come in from neighbouring countries, regardless of whether or not they have exactly the same qualifications and experience as expatriates from the UK would be expected to work under the "special alien contract" conditions which would make them lower than their British counterparts.

And it is at this stage that the whole thing takes on a rather sinister turn.

The alien Africans that would be expected are only acceptable if they are black.

"The employment of Africans, i.e. those with passports of Southern and East African countries but of caucasian (white) or Asian origins, raises some interesting questions," states the document.

But what happens, for example, if a white African, say from Zimbabwe, decides to get a job on the mines here under the African aliens conditions together with a Zimbabwean African who is black?

Does the white African get moved to conditions that a British expatriate enjoys? If so, why? Would this not mean he was so moved just because he was white?

Engaged

Supposing that such a white African was treated exactly like his black fellow countryman with whom he was engaged, how would he work with other white expatriates from Britain etc., who got better pay and benefits for exactly the same job each of them was doing?

Would such an employee work at all?

In fact, would this not mean that every white worker under the mines coming from South Africa should be treated as an alien African if such a person was a citizen of that country?

If so, would this not only leave British, American and some European countries expatriates as the only ones entitled to full expatriate benefits based on the UK conditions of service and agreements?

There is another side to the issue and CIBS couldn't fail to see it.

Split

The document states, "We also recognise that these proposals, producing as they will, with few exceptions, white and brown employees on expatriate conditions and black employees on local alien conditions, will probably raise charges of racialism."

The alternative is a straightforward split on the basis of citizenship that is, employees with Zambian nationality should be on local conditions while all other employees, regardless of country of origin or colour, on expatriate conditions."

According to Mr Chadwick and those who drafted the proposals, this alternative is undesirable because it would bring about resentment on the part of Zambians against the black expatriates they would be working under or with.

"Whether we like it or not," the documents add: "Colour plays a very real part in the whole business of manning and must be given due consideration."

In other words, the question of racialism, according to the documents available is of vital importance in the mining industry. It is important for the policy-makers in the country to recognise that jobs in the mining industry should not only be given on merit but also on considerations of one's colour!

At least the proposals from the September 1979 meeting at CIBS on the possibilities of employing alien Africans clearly states that and it was from the information contained in this data that a working paper was prepared, again signed by Mr Chadwick.

Accepted

Information of the working paper dated June 6, 1980 can safely be said to be now public knowledge, but it would be a good idea to recap on a few points.

According to Mr Chadwick should this paper be accepted by manager, industrial relations, CIBS, Mr Bungoni, it would be used for drafting a detailed contract of service for skilled alien "breadwinners" to be employed in posts from T4 and above.

The working paper suggested that citizens of Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola and Zaïre should be considered.

Consideration would also be given to those nationals from South Africa, Namibia and the Bantustans.

To many observers on the Copperbelt, the proposals are nothing short of an attempt to perpetuate racialism in the mining industry.

One source saw the scheme as one way of making sure that properly paid expatriates came from Britain, Europe and possibly South Africa only, since the only people who would be in the highest income groups in the industry would be people of European extraction coming from those countries.

Although no one can argue that the mining industry still needs more qualified people, they see the solution coming only from training more Zambians to take over.

"What jobs are there on the mines that would take 15 or more years to teach Zambians? Yet there are some expatriates on the mines who have been there for as long as this."

"Are they telling us that they have failed to train Zambians to take over from them in all this time?" One former employee at CIBS asked.

According to some sources close to CIBS there are about 3,000 expatriates in the mining industry consuming a total of about K35 million per year while some 60,000 Zambians have to share K129 million in the same period.

In fact, sources close to CIBS who have studied the subject closely maintain what was called "African advancement" programme in the 1950s has simply changed names to become the "Zambianisation" programme in the mining industry today.

"Why should there be such a wide disparity in pay in the mining industry so many years after independence?" asked one observer. According to him, this should be the bone of contention each time the Mineworkers Union of Zambia meets mine management to negotiate pay increases.

Alleviate

It would appear that as long as the mining industry continues to offer such incomparably attractive conditions to expatriates, Zambianisation will continue being slow or on paper only so that the need for expatriates continues.

"What we need is not bringing in skilled Africans from neighbouring countries to alleviate our critical manpower situation in the mining industry.

"What is needed is speeded up training of Zambians, thousands of whom are jobless, to eventually take over almost all jobs. We should aim at doing away with expatriates of any sort," the source said.

At least that, if achieved, would eliminate racialism, create better industrial relations and save the nation millions of Kwacha.

CSC: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAIGC DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--A delegation of the PAIGC Supreme Struggle Committee [CSL] led by Jose Araujo, executive secretary of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee], left Bissau last Monday for Prague, on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The visit, within the ties of friendship and solidarity that unite the two parties, could strengthen and intensify the relations of cooperation between our two governments. The PAIGC delegation also includes Cmdr Manuel Na'Digna, member of the party CSL and ambassador of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL STRESSES DANGER OF PORTUGAL'S SILENCE ON INVASION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Report on statements by Adriano Sebastiao, Angolan ambassador to Portugal, on 5 July in Lisbon]

[Text] Angola is prepared to reexamine its relations with Portugal, if the Lisbon government does not unequivocally condemn the South African invasion of Angolan territory, Adriano Sebastiao, Angola's ambassador in Lisbon, said today.

Speaking of his government's concern at Lisbon's silence regarding the South African invasion, the Angolan diplomat said: "We had hoped for a different position." He also denounced the silence of the Western countries that call themselves friends of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and pointed to the political-economic, scientific and technical relations which these countries maintain with Pretoria as the reason for their position.

Sebastiao stressed that if the Western countries "that call themselves friends of the RPA do not pressure South Africa to withdraw its troops, Luanda will be obliged to reconsider its relations of cooperation." Some Western countries, however, have already condemned the South African invasion, thought to be the largest military operation undertaken by Pretoria since World War II. There have been "demonstrations truly repudiating the criminal and belligerent South African attacks." The Angolan representative in Lisbon contrasted this stand with Portugal's silence, claiming Portugal had made no effort to date even to inform itself about the extent and severity of the invasion.

Sebastiao reported that President Mobutu had gone in person to Luanda to demonstrate his solidarity and that of the Zairian people with the people of Angola," and that the presidents of Mozambique and Nigeria had condemned the South African invasion in the summit meeting of the OAU, which ended today in Freetown. The joint communique released following the Zairian president's visit to the RPA specifically states that Mobutu called for "the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops"

and "expressed his lively indignation at the attacks inflicted on Angola by Pretoria's racist leaders." Mobutu expressed his solidarity with the MPLA-Labor Party, the Luanda government and the Angolan people.

Sebastiao said further that the RPA will use every means within its power to defend its territorial integrity. He explained that although the Cuban troops stationed in Angola have not yet taken part in the fighting against the South Africans, the Cuban troops and "any others" would be forced to intervene if the invasion is continued. Clarifying his statement, the Angolan diplomat said the Luanda government had not yet taken steps to call for military assistance from other countries, "but it could come to that."

CGTP/IN Supports Angola

The CGTP/IN [General Confederation of Portuguese Workers/ Intersindical] demanded today that the Lisbon government adopt "a clear and unequivocal stand" condemning the South African invasion of Angola and also with respect to the problem of Namibia.

The CGTP/IN also called on the union movement in Portugal to do everything in its power to put an end to the South African aggression in Angola, and called on all governments "that continue to maintain ties of any kind with the South African racists, despite the UN resolution, to conform with the deliberation of the international community to put an end to apartheid."

6362

CSO: 4401

NEW PRESIDENT, DR Q.K.J. MASIRE, PROFILED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Lebang Raditladi: "The "Hercules" of the government and party"]

[Text]

A certified Botswana "Master Farmer" who admitted to have been reluctantly drawn into politics is now a custodian of a different kind of herd, the whole nation of Botswana.

As the Republic of Botswana's second President, Dr Q.K.J. Masire does not have anything to fear. His important role in the development of Botswana and in the conduct of Southern African affairs has already put him in good stead.

His close personal and administrative relationships with the late President Sir Seretse Khama and his allegiance to the ruling Democratic Party with its all embracing ideal of establishing a democratic state which must also be completely non-racial and unified, are strong points on his favour, ones which will figure prominently in his new office.

Dr Masire is a small man in comparison to the physical stature of the late President. But that is where all comparisons end. His physical stature exudes the vigorous and vibrant energy that is inherent in the man. He is the politician whose ambitious, brilliant ideas and inexhaustible energy serve as the

fulcrum of running the country as smoothly and humanly as possible.

A strong advocate of Botswana's national principles of democracy, development, self-reliance and unity, he once said these principles imply a concern for social justice and equality for opportunity and a commitment to achieve change by persuasion and consultation rather than compulsion.

He has always stood by these principles, which he said were essential for the development of Botswana and which he encouraged Botswana to follow and apply.

who is who in Africa describes him as the "Hercules" of the Government and the Botswana Democratic Party — the

driving force behind both.

As a pragmatist, Dr Masire has stood firmly by his convictions. He strenuously advocates equality of opportunities, be they be educational, or employment. He once said: "Government must be committed to assisting those willing to work hard even if they are penniless."

This assistance, he said, should be given through dissemination of agricultural knowledge via the schools, the extension service, the rural training and through the provision of credit.

His interest in agriculture extends to land conservation.

Advocating this, he once said: "Government must create a new legal framework in which proper land use planning can be made effective. It is high time we had adequate natural resources legislation. Already we have Acts of Parliament designed to protect our game, our water resources, but we lack any law aimed at the conservation of land."

He said this back in 1970, and since then measures have been taken to safeguard land.

Dr Quett Ketumile Joni Masire.

Vice President since attainment of independence in 1966 is also Minister of Finance and Development Planning.

Born in Kenya on July 21, 1925, Dr Masire was educated at Ficksburg in the Republic of South Africa. He was in turn a farmer, school teacher and a journalist before he entered politics.

He played an important role in the establishment of the Seepapelo Secondary School in Kenya in 1960. As a journalist he was a reporter of the "African Echo" and Editor of the Party paper — "Theranyo".

In his early political career he was a member of the Bangwaketse Tribal Council and the Bechuanaland Legislative Council and was at one time member of the Executive Council.

A personal friend of the President Sir Seretse Khama, Dr Masire helped to found the Bechuanaland (now Botswana) Democratic Party in 1962 and was appointed first Secretary General of the Party at the inaugural meeting held in Gaborone under the shade of a giant Morula tree.

Dr Masire became a key figure in the Party and helped to bring it and steer it to victory in the pre-independence elections.

He became Deputy Prime Minister March 1965 — April 1966, attended the Independence Conference in London in February 1966, was appointed Vice President and Minister of Development when Botswana was granted independence.

Dr Masire's main preoccupation and hobby is farming. I am really a farmer who has been drawn into politics, he explains.

As a farmer he achieved the distinction of being the first man in Botswana to be awarded the Department of Agriculture's official "Master Farmer" Certificate in 1967.

His important role in the development of Botswana and in the conduct of Southern Africa Affairs has earned him international recognition.

He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws (LLD) by Stanford University and by Williamstown College Massachusetts U.S.A. on June 8, 1968.

MASIRE COMMENTS ON TRIP TO CHINA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text]

Despite the fact that his trip was cut-short by the President's ill-health, the Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Dr Q.K.J. Masire returned from the Peoples' Republic of China, feeling convinced that "China is a big object lesson."

"If wishes were horses," as he expressed, "and if we were living in fairy land, I would say that we should send all Batswana to China, so that they could see how people work hard for a living," the Vice President said about the People's Republic of China, often dubbed in the outside world, "the sleeping giant of Asia" because of its large population mainly.

They are very hard-working people," said Dr Masire, but this was not the only thing which impressed him. The Chinese are very disciplined people, according to the Vice President.

Dr Masire made these remarks during a press conference on Wednesday evening.

He made striking contrasts between Africa and the people's Republic of China, and drew an impressive picture of national unity, political stability, peace and prosperity out of the latter.

"Here, you have almost 1 000 million living together. They are going about their business and managing to keep together as China. In Africa it is a problem to keep many people together."

The Vice President led a six-man delegation to the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the ruling Chinese Communist Party a few days ago. The delegation is still in China continuing its mission, which mainly involves projects sight-seeing.

By the time Dr Masire left China, the delegation had held discussions with authorities in China "from top to bottom." They were left with project sight-seeing when the Vice President was recalled home. He arrived back home on Tuesday.

Will the Chinese Communist Party visit Botswana?

Dr Masire answered by saying that there was nothing set yet, but "common courtesy demands that we should reciprocate their invitation."

We shall be pleased if at one

time we may be able to invite them to come here, to observe how we grappled with life here," Dr Masire said.

The Vice President said he has requested that the Botswana delegation should be shown projects which were of relevance to Botswana. It should be something that we can implement in our own country, he said. He did not wish to be shown giant industrial projects which would be of no relevance to Botswana.

Among the projects which impressed the Vice President was a unit on food production. From this unit, the Chinese produce enough to feed Botswana... the project feeds eight million people around Peking... there is surplus to turn into condensed milk and powdered milk.

However, there is no magic to all this as the Vice President implied. "I cannot see anything there that we could not do here in Botswana," he said.

JOBLESS CRISIS IS FORECAST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

BOTSWANA and the leader who succeeds Sir Seretse Khama face a severe and deepening unemployment crisis in the immediate future, according to Mr Michael Lipton, a fellow in development studies at the University of Sussex in Britain.

Mr Lipton, a specialist in rural development, says Botswana could provide work for only about 200 000 of the 300 000 people seeking work in 1978, provided 200 000 were prepared to work only 240 days a year.

The lack of work for the remaining 100 000 represented an under-utilisation of about 65% of the work force, a situation which is certain to worsen in the decade 1978 to 1988, he adds.

Three factors are operating to compound the problem:

- The natural increase in the labour force, which is growing by about 13 000 a year.
- The diminishing prospects of Botswana workers finding employment on South Africa's mines, whose recruitment in Botswana has been cut back sharply.
- The tribal grazing lands programme, which is reducing employment by replacing herdsmen with fences.

Writing in the latest issue of the South African Labour Bulletin, Mr Lipton says the workless used to be illiterate rural women; now they are increasingly literate young men in the towns.

"Decisions to spread and improve primary schooling, while fully justified, promise to offload, by the mid-1980s, large numbers of 'completers' with expectations of and qualifications for, but no prospects of obtaining, formal sector jobs.

"These familiar formulae, especially superimposed on an appalling initial body of under-used, poor workers with few prospects of rapid absorption into agricultural employment, do not promise either stable development or functional radical change, but chronic frustration tempered with eruptions of anarchy."

Mr Lipton makes these points in an article which is critical of Botswana's policy of laying down and pushing up minimum wage rates for different sectors of the economy.

His calculations show that minimum wage rates rose from an index of 100 in April 1960 to 226 in October 1978 in the government sector. Over the same period, the rate for the private sector rose from 100 to 246.

The thrust of Mr Lipton's analysis is that minimum wage rates which rise too quickly and outstrip productivity result in increased unemployment. Instead of benefiting, the poor and the unskilled are re-trenched and join the ranks of the unemployed, he contends.

The overall result is the rise of a "labour elite" — the beneficiaries of the minimum wages — and "widening gaps and sharpening conflicts of interest" between the elite and the poor.

He argues that surplus revenue from Botswana's diamond royalties and from public funds generally, should be re-directed on a massive scale away from infra-structure towards arable agriculture and complementary small industry.

"Since independence, agriculture and industry have enjoyed less than 10% of investment in Botswana — less than almost anywhere in Africa.

"While there was (and remains) a real need for more infrastructure, it can neither yield much benefit nor provide productive work unless the proportion of capital going to directly productive activities increases sharply."

RAIL AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY SIGNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

The Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Dr Q.K.J. Masire and the German Ambassador, Mr Karl — Wilhelm Seeger, yesterday signed an agreement whereby the Federal Republic of Germany is providing a grant of DM 32 million or P14 million to the Railway Contingency Project.

These funds will be used to supply some 12 locomotives, regional headquarters buildings and light maintenance facilities in Francistown, water tanks and some other technical items as well as some technical assistance to the Government of Botswana.

This Project is one of the highest priorities within the development programme of Government and will provide a basic structure of railway facilities to Botswana.

The Project has particular importance in view of the regional co-operation programme, which is going to be established following the Lusaka Summit of Heads of States of nine countries in the Southern African Region. Botswana will then be able to contribute with the facilities, provided by the grant, to regional co-operation, in particular with the new independent Zimbabwe.

Both Dr Masire and the German Ambassador Mr Seeger, emphasised the importance of this Project for the development of Botswana in the context of regional Co-operation and the good relations between the Botswana and German governments.

The implementation of the railway project is a major step forward for Botswana. It has now to be seen what other elements of this important infrastructure project will have to be identified and implemented in future.

TECHNOLOGY CENTER TO LESSEN DEPENDENCE ON COSTLY FUEL

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

Botswana is doing everything to lessen dependence on the commercial fuel technology, the costs of which are ever inflated by the unstable oil prices.

The country, inhabited mainly by rural society is exploring all avenues to devise means of harnessing some renewable energy technologies for village dwellers.

This will be achieved with the establishment of a national technology centre in Gaborone within 16 months. The centre to be known as Botswana Technology Centre will have three depots built in rural villages.

The project is going to be funded from the United States and European Economic Community aid amounting to P3.3 million. The US Government has agreed to put up P2.75 million for the project, while the EEC has voted P550 000.

The US money has been earmarked for the building of the headquarters and the three rural technology centres while the EEC aid will mainly go into emoluments and agricultural technology research.

Consultation on the project has been going on in Botswana for nearly two years now. This has resulted in the formation of a Botswana Renewable Energy Coordinating Committee, chaired by Mr Felix Mokobi, an official of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs.

Derek Medford, a British expert is the National Coordinator and the brain behind the project. Interviewed in his interim office at Extension 10 yesterday, Mr Medford told the Daily News that the American aid would be signed shortly in Washington.

He said that the plans for the project were conceived after it was noted that Batswana living in rural areas had no access to commercial heating and cooling technology. It was also noted that it would be more expensive to provide it for them.

Mr Medford outlined some of the renewable technologies as wood burning earthen stoves, solar earthen ovens, solar earthen batch water heaters, thatch insulation, evaporative coolers and wind/hand water pumps.

The co-ordinator said that

Botswana has enough firewood. But it is wasted because it is burnt in open air and therefore much of fuel wasted in the air. He explained that if simple earthen stoves could be used, firewood will be saved because less wood will be used than in open air fire.

The centre, according to Mr Medford, will be built in Gaborone most likely within the University Campus grounds, but its services will be enjoyed mainly in the rural Botswana.

It will educate people on how to utilise technological resources at their disposal. For instance, he said, people will be taught to build solar heated and solar cooled houses in the rural areas.

The huts which will be thatch roofed will be aluminium insulated. They will be so designed that they are warm in Winter and cooler in Summer. The system will draw both heat in Winter and cool air in Summer from the ground.

The rural technology centres will be determined by the availability of technology materials. So far only two of the three rural technology centres have been located in Kweneng and the Central districts.

The third centre is still to be located.

Responding to a question, Mr Medford said that one of the constraints in the implementation of the programme may be instrumentation.

He asserted, for instance, that although Botswana has trained meteorological personnel, there is shortage of instruments to detect, for instance, for wind-mills, wind direction and capacity. He said that instruments would be

necessary also to record atmospheric effects if the programme is to be implemented successfully.

The programme will take into account such things as building, agricultural technology and small-scale industry for Botswana.

Mr Medford said for instance, that the Board of Governors of the project are looking into the possibilities of establishing egg-carton factory. He said that Botswana is at the moment using half a million egg-boxes a year, all bought from South Africa.

Although these cartons are worth the price, he said it would be better to produce them locally and thus create local employment.

When giving policy statement on energy during the last meeting of the National Assembly, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr Gaositwe Chiepe said that her Ministry was doing everything to substitute solar energy for oil generated energy.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA-BISSAU

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 May 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] A special cooperation accord for assistance to disabled veterans who have served in the Portuguese armed forces, and two additional protocols, one scientific-technical and the other cultural, were signed at the end of the third meeting of the Permanent Joint Commission for Luso-Guinea-Bissau Cooperation, held in Lisbon from 5 to 13 May.

The accord for assistance to disabled veterans who fought on the Portuguese side in the colonial war is based on the commitment assumed by the Portuguese Government in the protocol of accord with the PAIGC, signed on 26 August 1974 in the capital of Algeria. It also recognizes the general principles set down in the General Cooperation and Friendship Agreement signed between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal on 11 June 1975.

Said accord provides specifically that the Portuguese Government promises to bear the expenses of such assistance as the provision of prostheses and braces, wheelchairs, crutches, canes and visual and hearing aids to disabled veterans of Guinea-Bissau who served in the Portuguese armed forces. The total contribution of the Portuguese Government is not to exceed 2 million escudos per year.

The scientific and technical accord provides for the possibility of Portuguese collaboration in areas related to the technical and professional training schools that our government has established in this country, and which were the subject of a special session.

The protocol appended to the cultural accord is based on the existing accord between the two countries. The protocol endorses the possibility, viewed favorably by the Portuguese Government, of permitting citizens of Guinea-Bissau residing in this country to enroll in Portuguese higher education courses to be determined, and consequently to receive the respective academic degrees, without requiring them to establish permanent residence in Portugal.

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CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

DETAILS PROVIDED ON 1980 NATIONAL BUDGET

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 4

[Excerpts] The General Budget of the State, approved last week by the National People's Assembly, provides for expenditures of over 1.62 million contos, and over 900,000 contos in ordinary revenues. It constitutes, once again, a direct challenge to our ability to increase production.

"The situation in the country continues to be characterized by a large budget deficit." The percentage of disparity between government expenditures and ordinary revenues registered during the last 5 years, particularly in 1979, justify this observation, which was made in the assembly by Comrade Carlos Correia, state commissioner of finance.

This year's budget (the precise figures are 1,620,234,928 pesos in expenditures and 946,465,431 pesos in receipts, including government services and autonomous agencies) continues to reflect the policy of economic austerity decreed last year, a policy which Commissioner Correia firmly defended again at this session.

Increase in Expenditures Much Greater Than That of Revenues

Generally speaking, there was a slight increase in the overall figure for the General State Budget this year over last year (1,474,261 contos). According to Comrade Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State, a country's budget is not like a household budget. It must expand each year and must be a factor in national development.

The numerical difference between the two budgets is almost meaningless, however, when it is observed that the "deficit" of 583,913 contos provided in the 1979 budget rose this year to 673,769 contos, according to estimates, in a situation where the goal is to make a greater effort to reduce the budget imbalance.

On the other hand, it is known that domestic production registered results considered "encouraging," but did not come up to expectations, since the established goal of 890,348 contos was not achieved. The country obtained

748,650,721.80 pesos in total receipts, which was quite satisfactory when compared with previous years, but with the aggravating factor that the government spent more than had been foreseen for that year--1,474,261 contos. Hence the "deficit" was much greater than the 583,913 contos that had been estimated.

Another factor is the government's expenditure to cover interest payments on old debts, although production for export is not sufficient to liquidate such debts. These, in effect, are some of the factors giving rise to the state's indebtedness.

More Tax Revenues

In the total receipts collected annually, direct and indirect taxes provide the greatest percentages for the government. In 1979, however, there was a decline in collections; only half the taxes were collected.

From 1978 to now, there has been a 30 percent increase in the collection of direct taxes (including the National Reconstruction Tax), while for indirect taxes (customs duties and other tariffs) there has been a 10 percent increase. Carlos Correia was pleased at this effort in augmenting revenues, and promised to increase collection every year, while at the same time other sources of revenues will be created.

The sectors which hold the greatest hope for our country, agriculture and fishing, continue to lag in production, which is geared more to self-sufficiency than to export, owing to natural conditions that basically stand in the way of the development of the agricultural sector. This is why the nation's leaders, and specifically President Luis Cabral, are concerned with diversifying and creating new sources of revenue for the state.

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CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PCP'S CUNHAL VISITS--"We are certain that our visit to Guinea-Bissau is a positive contribution to relations between our two countries," Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP (Portuguese Communist Party), declared on his departure. The PCP delegation led by the secretary general arrived in Guinea-Bissau last Thursday for a 2-day visit at the invitation of our party leadership. The visit is within the framework of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the PAIGC and the PCP, forged in the common struggle against the fascist colonial regime of Salazar and Caetano. On the day of its arrival in our capital, the PCP delegation held discussions with a PAIGC delegation led by Comrade Luis Cabral, assistant secretary general of the PAIGC. The PAIGC delegation included Comrades Joao Bernardo Vieira, member of the Permanent Commission of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee], Jose Araujo, executive secretary of the CEL, Carlos Correia, Otto Schacht and Tiago Aleluia Lopes, all members of the party's CEL. The visiting delegation, which also included Jorge Matos, member of the PCP Central Committee, returned to Lisbon yesterday. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS STRESSES NEED FOR WORKERS' TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Report on address by Marcelino dos Santos, economic policy secretary of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, in Maputo on 3 July]

[Excerpt] To insure victory over underdevelopment in this decade, the major concern of party members should be to reflect on the significance of the offensive and to prepare the workers and the people in general, scientifically and technically, to assume increasing direction of the economy. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Party CC [Central Committee for economic policy, so recommended yesterday, in his address opening the Second National Conference on Economic Policy of the Party, which is taking place in the facilities of CEDIMO.

In addition to other items, the meeting should give deep thought to the significance of the offensive, the bases for readjustment of the prices of essential products, the arrangements for the census and other issues of great economic interest to the country in this present phase. Dos Santos said it is important to make this phase "a time for reflection, for analysis of the significance of the offensive within our own structures, the methods and quality of our work, in order to keep abreast of the rapid growth of the productive forces in the revolutionary transformation of production relations."

Appealing for the effective participation of all those at the meeting, the member of the party leadership further declared that the meeting should be an opportunity to reflect on party activity in the provinces and enterprises, and also on the actions of party members to promote and creatively apply existing directives and to educate workers and the general public to understand and fully assume the great tasks of national reconstruction.

Noting the major tasks to be undertaken by party members in the various enterprises, the party secretary for economic policy pointed to the revolutionary education of the workers and their enlistment in the mass organizations, where they may assume class consciousness and an awareness of the tasks that fall to them in the development of our economy.

Struggle Against Underdevelopment Requires Highly Trained Cadres

Referring to President Samora Machel's address of 18 March, dos Santos stressed the need to train cadres, particularly party members, to assume direction of the economy, adding that the struggle against underdevelopment also implies a need for party growth.

In conclusion, the secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party said the process would be based on democratic centralism, and its application "should make it possible for us to correctly define the major questions on which we should focus to locate the causes of the problems and the paths to their resolution."

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

EFFICIENT NEW AIRLINE--Repairs are almost completed on the LAM (Linhas Aereas de Mozambique) fleet, most of which was grounded at the time DETA was abolished. According to Omdr Jose Bacelar, director general of LAM, this has been possible through the great effort made by the workers in the maintenance sector following the creation of the new national airline. In effect, the entire Friendship F-27 fleet and three more Boeing 737's are now operative, an indication of the effort made over slightly more than 1 and 1/2 months, considering that, when DETA was abolished on 13 May, only one plane was in service for domestic flights. As the LAM director added, the only plane still undergoing repairs, another Boeing 737, will be ready to fly by 15 July. The maintenance sector currently has a group of 15 British mechanics to assist in this important area of LAM operations. To aid in making the new enterprise efficient and operative, a group of Swiss cooperants is also expected in our country shortly. In addition to serving the maintenance sector, some of them will work on the reorganization of the firm. Also expected shortly is an expert on the engines used on our planes. This specialist will also conduct various classes for LAM's maintenance crew, explaining safety conditions on the aircraft, as well as operational matters. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

SECOND-TIER ETHNIC ELECTIONS PROJECTED FOR OCTOBER

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Although there had been no official announcement, it seemed ethnic elections for second-tier authorities would be held in SWA/Namibia towards the end of October or the beginning of November, political observers said in Windhoek.

The Administrator General of the Territory, Dr Gerri Viljoen, announced earlier that ethnic elections would be held later this year, including an election for the White second-tier administration.

The black and brown population groups in the Territory had not yet indicated if they wanted second-tier elections, but the three White political parties were in an advanced stage of organising their campaigns, observers said.

These elections are for ethnic authorities only and will have no bearing on the central government (the SWA/Namibian National Assembly and the Ministers' Council).

Meanwhile, the Judge President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst - acting as a one-man commission - has completed the delimitation of constituencies for the White election.

Although the AG still had the power to alter the delimitation, Mr Badenhorst's rules on constituencies, after hearing evidence from the White parties, was regarded as final, observers said.

In terms of this, SWA/Namibia had been divided into 118 constituencies where White candidates could be nominated.

Five of the constituencies would be within the urban area of Windhoek.

At this stage, it seemed certain all the constituencies would be three-cornered contests by the SWA/National Party, the Republican Party

and the Herstigste Nasionale Party.

The leaders of all three White parties have indicated they are satisfied with the delimitation and are ready to contest all 118 seats. Unofficial electioneering has been in progress for some weeks.

The NP, led by Mr A H du Plessis is currently the ruling party in the White Assembly. The Republican Party, led by Mr Dirk Mudge, is the official Opposition.

The HNP, led by Mr Sarel Becker, is not represented in the White Assembly. - Sapa

DELIMITATION CHANGES MADE IN CONSTITUENCIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Delimitation Commission has completed its work, and the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr P. J. Keyser, on Thursday released details about the new demarcation.

He said South West Africa would retain its 18 constituencies for the White Legislative Assembly, for which an election is scheduled probably in October of this year, although Mr Keyser did not make any comment on the possible date.

Asked if he could cite the more prominent features of the new delimitation, Mr Keyser said that the Commission attempted to make the rural constituencies smaller where possible and to "load" the urban consti-

tuencies.

There were a number of constituencies which were affected by the new demarcation and, of course, the Commission recommended, Mr Keyser said, that the Stampriet Constituency be renamed Mariental Constituency.

Khomas Hochland was getting more voters because some of the voters of such suburbs as Olympia had been added to that Constituency.

Another feature of the delimitation, Mr Keyser said, was that the Tsaunab Constituency could now be described as an urban constituency. Likewise, the town of Swakopmund was a constituency on its own, Mr Keyser said. Parts of the Swakopmund district were added to the Erongo and other constituencies.

Changes were also made to the Warmbad Constituency, geographically the largest of the South West African constituencies.

Part of the Warmbad Constituency was added to that of Keetmanshoop, while that section of Keetmanshoop east of the railway line was added to Warmbad.

He said that Hereroland East had been included in the Gobabis Constituency, and Hereroland West to the Ojjiwarongo constituency.

The Delimitation Commission met in Windhoek on Monday of this week, its Chairman being the Judge President, Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst.

In White political circles it is speculated that the election will probably be held in October.

The last election to fill the seats in the White legislation was held on April 24, 1974.

CULTURAL PROMOTION ORDINANCE AROUSES DEBATE

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE RECENT promulgation of the Cultural Promotion Ordinance for the White population group in the Territory has met with flak from at least a dozen cultural and scientific organisations.

This week a special protest meeting was arranged, under the auspices of the Interessengemeinschaft, and chaired by Mr H E Staby.

Attending the meeting were representatives and observers from the SWA Scientific Society, the German and Cultural division of the Interessengemeinschaft, the Association for Scientific Development (Swakopmund), the English Culture and Language Association, Tswana, the Afrikaans - Duits Kultuurvereniging, the Association of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, the German Jugendbund and the German (Pfadfinder) Scouts, the German Theatre Group and Swapac, the Conservatoire of Music, the Sangerbund and the Wildlife Society. Also present was Dr Ben Africa of the Ministers' Council.

The general opinion of all these representatives was that art, culture and science knew no political or ethnic frontiers and consensus was reached on the following points:

- The establishment of the Division of Cultural Promotion (a direct result of the Cultural Promotion Ordinance) by the White second tier authorities was unacceptable because art, culture and science knew no political or ethnic frontiers;

- Organisations which placed no restrictions on membership could not accept the regimentation of membership along ethnic lines;
- Individual organisations had the right to decide how their ranks should be composed in terms of membership and association;

- Such organisations should also be granted the option of approaching the Central Government when liaison with the authorities was deemed necessary;

- Interference by the State or representative authorities in the private affairs of cultural or scientific institutions was unwelcome;

- The large number of Government officials required to man the many committees and advisory board involved brought about top-heavy bureaucracy of cultural enterprise at the expense of the taxpayer and the eventual control by the State of what was essentially a non-political domain.

In conclusion, it was agreed at the meeting that those present would report back to their respective organisations on the course of events. These organisations would then decide for themselves what course of action to follow.

NAMIBIA

SWANU LEADER RUKORO INTERVIEWED

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 2-8 Jul 80 p 5

[Report on an interview with Reinhardt Vekuli Rukoro, secretary general of Swanu]

[Text] "The NNF is a coalition of five political parties established in 1977, I mean, that's when the parties decided to come together.

As far as policy is concerned, we are opposed to the apartheid system. Any solution or government that is based on ethnicity is not acceptable.

We deplore the continued illegal presence of the SA Government; and exploitation of the Black masses, not only by the government but also the multinationals.

We fully support the efforts of the international community to try and get a negotiated settlement here, which will bring about an independence, peace and prosperity to all our people.

Having this in mind, we therefore decided not to participate in the December 1978 election. We also turned down the offer of the authorities to take up the 15 seats in the National Assembly. Or even to participate in the ethnic election, which will be proclaimed between now and August.

We feel those are not the platforms from which we a nationalist movement can articulate our grievances and that we should rather stick to our non-collaborationist attitude vis a vis the government.

The affiliates of NNF are: Swanu (one of the oldest political parties in the country since '50); Progressive Party of Namibia; Nationalist Independence Party; the Damara Council Cel.

When it comes to the question of national liberation we in Swanu are close to Swapo, in many respects we share the same views.

There are some minor differences, you know; personalities involved and so on, which up to now have made it a bit difficult to try and bring the two movements together.

But the official policy of my party is that Swapo is a liberation movement and not an enemy party...I think that at this juncture really, the ball is in Master (Sam) Nujoma's court.

To make up his mind: whether he feels he's got the recognition of the OAU and the world, and does not need any other support as well. Or whether he's open and prepared to sit round a conference with fellow Namibians to put up a common united front against the racist government.

From our point of view, we don't rule out the possibility of an amalgamation or coalition between my party and Swapo. And as I suggested earlier on in this interview, it all depends on Master Nujoma.

Concerning armed struggle, our position is: when the Five Western Powers came up with their proposal in April '77, then all the parties (belonging to NNF) including Swapo, felt there was a merit worth exploring.

This motion was later adopted in the United Nations and became Resolution 435. We felt that we had to do whatever we could in encouraging agreement and the speedy recommendation of that resolution.

That's the position as of now. But, a liberation movement and nationalist movement, we have at no stage ruled out armed struggle as a legitimate means to fight a rotten colonial system.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS COUNCIL FACES DIFFICULT TASKS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Jul 80 p 27

[Article by Gwen Lister in column "Gwen Lister Looks At The Political Scene"]

[Text]

THE Minister's Council, under the Chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge, will have to work very hard in order to eliminate widespread prejudice, whether it be justifiable or unjustifiable, against themselves. From all political quarters, both left wing and right wing, come derogatory remarks, which will not be easily overcome, and certainly not combatted by words alone.

The more justifiable criticism comes from the left wing of the political spectrum. They say that the men on the Minister's Council have never proved that they had the interests of the Namibian people at heart, and neither were any of those men involved in the struggle to liberate the people of this country. (They did not mean

'struggle' in the military sense, but rather in the humanitarian sense).

This criticism they say, is particularly true of the Chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge. Mr Reinhard Rukoro, Secretary for Publicity and Information for the Namibia National Front, said recently that several years ago Mr Mudge had never dreamed of independence, and that he was now being hailed as the liberator of the black man, whereas all he had done was 'fill the stomachs of the black leaders in the DTA'.

And although this may be rather unkind, the statement does represent the feelings of many black and brown people who do not belong to the DTA, to-

wards Mr Mudge. One cannot deny, however, that in the DTA itself, Mr Mudge is hailed and accorded the utmost reverence and respect. He himself, and this everyone must concede, has been the factor resulting in the cohesion in the DTA itself, and were it not for him, the whole alliance would have long since fallen apart like a house of cards.

WHITE OPPOSITION

Much of the white opposition to the DTA and Mr Mudge himself, is to a large extent prejudice, although they too, have justification for their views.

The leader of the HNP here, Mr Sarel Becker, says of the Minister's Council, that they do not have the "knowhow" to rule the country, and to adequately handle the powers which have been

accorded to them. Mr Becker of course, is opposed to black rule as a whole, and would not accept such a dispensation, whether it was by Swapo or the DTA.

Many other whites, particularly those in the National Party, dislike Mr Mudge because of what they term his 'defection' from the National Party, and for his 'hijacking' of the Turnhalle experiment, for which the National Party expected to be credited. This to a large extent is unfair criticism, since it results largely from a 'sour grapes attitude'.

Perhaps it is unfair, that to a large extent the past record of the DTA, reflects so adversely upon the Minister's Council, but then supposedly, they are the cream of the DTA leadership, and should therefore be responsible for actions taken or not taken by that leadership.

ACTION NOT WORDS

And it is only decisive action, and not words, which will partially remove that taint from the Minister's Council. Even then, their chances of winning over a large section of the electorate, are slim.

And although they will never gain international recognition, following a failure to implement Security Council 435, they could gain a measure of internal credibility if they prove themselves to be fair and just leaders, and worthy of all the power which has so magnanimously been bestowed upon them by the South African Government, and which has in no manner, been earned.

And this perhaps, is the reason why opposition black political parties are so opposed to their rule. Not only because of the fact that to them the Minister's Council looks rather like a precursor to a unilateral declaration of independence, but because the DTA have gained, with such ease, that which the other parties, such as Swapo and the Namibia National Front, have been fighting for for so many years.

PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK

And already critics of the Minister's Council, and the National Assembly as a whole, are saying that the Minister's Council will not have the courage to implement the penalty clause of the anti-discrimination legislation, or to go so far as to confiscate the licences of those businesses which discriminate on grounds of colour.

Hopefully, however, the Minister's Council will have the courage of their convictions, and not only this, but will go further and eradicate discrimination from the more essential institutions, such as education, and in the medical field.

However, notwithstanding any commendable actions which may stand to the future credit of the Minister's Council, they will never be adequate replacements for the holding of an election under the auspices of the United Nations. Neither will they ever be able to rid themselves of the stigma, that they were installed as the government, by South Africa, who was never serious about the implementation of the UN Plan, or about an international solution for this Territory.

Therefore their existence can only be a transitory one, and at some stage the people will have to be granted the opportunity to choose their own representatives. Already, after a failure to implement Resolution 435, there may be some drastic realignments in the political situation here, which could lead to an escalation of the war on the northern border of the Territory. Parties in opposition will review their policies, and as Mr Rukoro of the NNF said last week "Namibia will violently extract itself from the gambling house of colonialism".

And although many people will say that Mr Rukoro is in no position to make such threats, the matter should not be taken lightly.

HNP TO CONTEST ALL ELECTION SEATS

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party are going to contest all 18 seats in the coming White election.

This was announced last night at a meeting of the HNP in Windhoek by the deputy leader of the HNP in SA, Mr Louis Stofberg. The meeting was attended by about 120 people.

Advocate Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, said at the meeting that his party was not going to act as pillion rider (agterryer) for any other political party. He had been accused by the NP front, Aktur, of wanting to divide the White vote in the election.

"That is nothing more than malicious gossip", said Advocate Becker and stressed that the HNP was now more determined than ever in trying to win a White election in the territory.

With reference to statements by Advocate Eben van Zijl of the NP about the "death struggle" the NP was fighting to secure the future of the whites, Advocate Becker told the meeting that the NP leaders carried out negotiations and started court cases

merely to secure their own positions.

After accepting money from the people of SWA they withdrew these court cases without even trying to come up with any evidence.

Advocate Becker reiterated that the HNP in SWA would never sever ties with the HNP in SA, for they regarded themselves as an integral part of SA. The NP have approached him in the past and suggested that they form an alliance but that would have meant breaking the ties they had with SA and he wasn't prepared to do that.

The HNP did not want independence for SWA and they have made this quite clear, even to the UN, he said. They wanted SA to remain in SWA and have told the AG, Dr Viljoen, that he shouldn't expect any co-operation from them.

Prime Minister P W Botha and Mr Pik Botha also knew exactly where they stood with the HNP in SWA and they appreciated the fact that at least the HNP was honest with

AKTUR MEMBER AFFIRMS WHITES' DEMANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] Whites in South West Africa would revolt if their wishes are further ignored, Mr Jannie de Wet, an Aktur member of the SWA National Assembly, said at Outjo, it was reported yesterday.

Addressing a SWA National Party meeting, Mr De Wet said the Whites in the territory wanted to appoint their own leaders and not in a one-man-on-vote election.

"If the will of the Whites is further ignored after the White election and if matters relating to Whites are further taken out of our hands it will cause revolt," he said.

Leaders

"If Sam Nujoma, the terrorist leader, may issue warnings the Whites may surely say that, if they are ignored any longer, they will resist in an orderly manner," he said.

He did not amplify the statement.

"The Whites want jurisdiction over their own people and land...they want to appoint their own leaders, and not in a one man, one vote election, and they want to have a say in the drawing up of a constitution for South West," he said.

These matters should not be forced upon the Whites by a majority vote.

Whites further demanded a say in the establishment of a SWA defense force and police forces and in their economic and financial affairs.

Negotiations

They wanted to be recognized in any further negotiations between South Africa, SWA and other population groups.

Independence in the territory without the blessing of the Whites would, to a great extent, retard development, he said.

Independence without the Whites would mean chaos and bloodshed, to the detriment of other population groups in SWA.

Whites were leaving Zimbabwe "by the thousands" because of a government system which had removed the right of the White population to decide their own future in that country.

Mutual interests among the SWA ethnic groups should be respected without the one group dominating the other.

Common Enemy

Mr De Wet said Swapo was a common enemy of the people of the territory and action against the organization should be ruthless.

The SWA National Party was prepared to "go far" in international negotiations, but the party was not prepared to commit suicide.

The world at large would have to stop favoring Swapo and recognize basic democratic rights in an independent SWA he said.

CSO: 4420

VAN ZIJL CHARGES SA GOVERNMENT WITH NEGLECTING AGREEMENTS

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE SOUTH African Government has deviated from agreements it made with the people of SWA prior to the 1978 one-man one-vote elections, Advocate Eben van Zijl, MEC of the Legislative Assembly said at a political meeting at Uitenhage recently.

When approached for comment on this statement by The Advertiser, Advocate Van Zijl said that the SA Government gave certain guarantees to the people of SWA, viz.

- "— whatever decisions might be taken in SWA, (the SA Government) would not force any nation to enter a certain constellation they do not wish to go into voluntarily"
- "you do not have to be concerned about your second tier authorities"
- the South African Government would not accept any constitution subject to Swapo

not winning the election.

Advocate Van Zijl said the SA Government promised that second tier authorities would be practised as undertaken in the Turnhalle agreement and that the White Legislative Assembly and Executive Committee would retain those powers allocated to it.

After Advocate Van Zijl introduced the motion in the Legislative Assembly containing reference to the above-mentioned undertakings by the SA Government, the AG, Dr Viljoen, made a statement to the effect that these undertakings no longer existed.

"We were motivated for the 1978 elections by the assurance that it would merely be a demonstration against Swapo, Advocate Van Zijl said, and that there wouldn't be a winning party. We were

also led to believe that no government would be formed as a result of the outcome of that election."

The Advertiser approached the office of the SA Prime Minister for comment on Adv Van Zijl's statements but were told by his Press Liaison Officer, Mr Neville Krige, that Mr Botha doesn't usually comment on statements of this nature.

SWAPO DEMOCRATS CHARGE SA SEEKS SHAM INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) government installed in South West Africa by Pretoria was a rule imposed on the unwilling majority in the territory, the Swapo-Democrats Party said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday. Referring to the newly-elected SWA Ministers' Council, it said it expected South Africa at any moment to transfer negotiations with the United Nations on the territory to Mr Dirk Mudge and the council.

"It is clear that Pretoria is geared to frustrate any effort than can secure the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence, as understood universally," the party said.

"South Africa's resolve is to foist a sham independence on this country to enable it to rule through its lackeys . . ."

The Western Five seemed to be preparing to wash their hands of the task of finding a peaceful solution in the territory, it said.

"The DTA 'government' which Pretoria has installed here cannot and will not be a government of the people, for the people, or by the people. It is the rule imposed on the unwilling majority of the population by a foreign power."

Such a government was bound to rule "only by repression" and "at the point of a bayonet".

The majority of the SWA people wanted to see peace in the territory and the acceptance of a UN-supervised election, it said.

"But there must be no mistaken belief that they will accept, lying down, the continuation of South African rule in this country in whatever shape or form it comes."

The installation of Mr Mudge and other members of the Ministers' Council had constituted UDI — no matter that it had been called internal political development.

"Pretoria has declared UDI in this country . . . whether it is administered in small or large doses, it is the same thing," Swapo-D said. — Sapa.

NNF CLAIMS YOUTH LEADER ASSAULTED

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE LEFTWING
 Namibia National Front yesterday alleged that one of its youth leaders had been assaulted and tortured to such an extent while in detention under AG 9, that he had to be hospitalised, paralysed down his left side.

These allegations were made at a Press conference of the NNF yesterday, where a spokesman for the organisation said that Mr Adolfus Kanguootui was rushed to the Katutura Hospital on July 15. He had been detained a few days previously, for questioning in connection with the illegal crossing of the border by members of Swanu.

Mr Kanguootui had had a conversation with members of the NNF leadership, the spokesman said and he alleged that he had been "brutally assaulted". His interrogators, he added, had been "professionals in the art of torture".

He also claimed that he had been left without food and water for some days after he had refused a meal he described as "not fit for a dog."

The same NNF members who had visited him in hospital alleged yesterday that Mr Kanguootui was a different person from the one who had left the office the day of his arrest. They claimed that he was definitely in poor mental shape.

Another person, whose name could not be mentioned for fear of implication, the spokesman said, had told NNF leaders that the symptoms of Mr Kanguootui's condition were characteristic of those suffered after severe electrical shock.

However, in reply to a question posed at the Press conference, the spokesman said that Mr Kanguootui had not mentioned anything about

receiving electric shocks while in detention.

Mr Kanguootui also alleged that he had been forced to make a statement to the effect that the paralysis he suffered was a result of a malaria attack he had suffered in Ghana during 1976.

The Advertiser asked a medical doctor whether paralysis could be one of the results of malaria. He replied that certain types of cerebral malaria could result in this condition - but not four years after such an attack. It usually had immediate effect.

The spokesman also said that the NNF had made a request to the Office of the AG that an independent medical practitioner be allowed to examine Mr Kanguootui.

The request was granted, under the provisions that the State pathologist and a second State doctor be present and that the report of the independent doctor be made available to the AG's Office for perusal.

The head of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel J V van der Merwe, confirmed that such an examination had taken place and added: "I can categorically state that detainees are never assaulted by members of the Security Police". He declined to comment any further.

Colonel Van der Merwe also said that arrangements were now being made to transport Mr Kanguootui to Pretoria for a further medical examination.

Dr J C Stegmann, Superintendent of the State Hospital told the Advertiser last night that Mr Kanguootui's condition was unchanged and that he would be transferred to a larger centre in the Republic as soon as possible for specialised treatment after a definite diagnosis had been made.

TWO NNF MEMBERS DETAINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

WINDHOEK - Two members of the Namibia National Front were detained by the South African Security Branch at the weekend.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the security police.

Mr Lazarus Nunuhe and Mr Adolphus Kanguatjivi, both leaders of the NNF Youth League, were arrested after leaving the NNF offices on last Friday.

The publicity and information secretary of the NNF, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, yesterday condemned the detention of the two men.

Mr Rukoro said all efforts by legal counsel to find out about the men after they were detained proved fruitless.

They were referred from one official to the next, said Mr Rukoro.

Their lawyer informed them yesterday that the men were

being detained under Proclamation Nine which allows for detention without trial.

The NNF condemns the deprivation of Namibians of their fundamental human rights and demands that they be taken to court or be released, said Mr Rukoro.

We realise that the politically-motivated arrest of our comrades is only the beginning and that very soon the rest of the progressive leadership in the liberation movement will also be behind bars.

He said he had heard that two members of the NNF, Mr Albertus Kanguatjivi, a member of the executive and a Mr Kandjiromuni, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court in Gobabis.

He believed their appearance related to charges for illegally assisting people to leave the country. Their case was postponed for two weeks and no evidence was led.

RACIAL INCIDENTS OCCUR IN SPITE OF PROCLAMATION

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER In English 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

RACIAL discrimination in SWA ended on July 1 this year.

Yet, this week, at the Windhoek Public Library, a young lady was refused membership on grounds of colour.

Yesterday, an irate and highly indignant White businessman told the Advertiser that on Wednesday he and his Malayan wife had gone to the library to have her enrolled as a member.

"When I asked the library assistant to enrol my wife she told me that the library was not open to Coloureds yet. I asked her whether she had not heard of the AG's Proclamation opening public facilities to members of all races. She answered that this had nothing to do with her, adding that she had her instructions.

"I told her that my wife was also a taxpayer and entitled to the use of public amenities.

Highly indignant, the businessman tore up his own membership cards, placed them on the counter and the couple walked out.

After returning home he contacted Town Clerk Mr Arnold. "Mr Arnold was extremely courteous to me and sympathised with my wife. He expressed regret at what happened and promised to look into the matter", the businessman told the Advertiser.

Following up the story, the Advertiser also telephoned Mr Arnold for his comment on the issue.

"I cannot express how sorry I am that this incident occurred," he said. After pausing a while, he continued "It must be remembered that the public library and the swimming pool are two very delicate issues." He added that if these facilities were opened to all races "it will mean the eventual closure of both."

He pointed out that there was a library in Katutura and there was one in Khomasdal. "I can understand the problem this gentleman has to face. He is married to a woman of another race and lives in Windhoek, so the facilities at the other two libraries are probably not available to him. But it must be considered that this is an extraordinary problem and it is difficult to cater for such circumstances."

Mr Arnold said that he also felt regret and sympathised with the young librarian who has to work "under a special set of circumstances."

It had been considered some time ago to open the Windhoek Public Library to all races, he said "but the library here is underdeveloped as it is and we cannot possibly cater for Whites, Blacks and Coloureds. If this is done, it will destroy what can be considered as an asset."

SWA 36 BATTALION WORKING TO INTEGRATE BUSHMEN

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 5 Jul 80 p 24

[Text]

THAT cannot be very many serious soldiers in the world today who have been woken up from their slumbers by a lion biting them in the shoulder, let alone right through the wall of a hut. This rather dubious distinction was achieved some months ago by a member of one of South West Africa's more unusual units, 36 Battalion.

Headquartered at Tsumkwe, some 250 road kilometers north-east of Windhoek, and with its elements deployed over the length and breadth of Bushmanland's eight million hectares, 36 Battalion is engaged in transforming stone-age hunter-gatherers into competent infantrymen, radio operators and medics. At the same time, 36 Battalion is also helping the Bushmen set themselves up as small-scale cattle ranchers and boasts probably the only Bushman motor mechanic in the world.

Returning briefly to our lion, he survived simply because the framework of his bones was too narrow for the lion to pull him through. When it was trying to achieve this, alternating its grip from his head to his shoulder and back, a comrade stabbed at it with a spear, also through the wall of the hut. Finally, the lion decided that the whole business involved more aggravation than a little Bushman was worth and withdrew.

36 Battalion was established in mid-1978 in response to a request by the Bushman Council that the Bushmen be enabled to play a greater part in the defence of their country. Starting off with a small core of South African and Bushman instructors borrowed from the Caprivi-based 31 Battalion, 36 Battalion has now grown to almost full battalion strength. It is now also already employing its first "home grown" instructors.

From its inception 36 has had a multiple mission to perform: to raise and train a light infantry battalion from among the Bushmen; to provide area security for Bushmanland; to aid and assist the Bushmen in their transition to a more modern way of life; and to provide work opportunities for them as they enter the cash economy. Of these, the development role has constantly grown in importance to such an extent that, in the words of the Commanding Officer "It is becoming increasingly difficult to decide what our primary mission is".

Anyone who listens to him for more than a few minutes, is left in no doubt whatsoever as to his view in this regard.

He believes passionately that the Bushman's only real chance is to be integrated into the mainstream of South West Africa's development as soon as possible, even if this means, as he fears, their disappearance as a nation. In his view there are now, in any event, too few Bushmen left for them to survive as such. The choice thus becomes one of the manner of this ancient race's disappearance.

He is filled with revulsion at the thought of "preserving the Bushman in his natural lifestyle" which is espoused by some. While some may see this as romantic, he - who as a child knew the last two surviving Namib Bushmen - sees it as no more than keeping them as a form of living museum exhibit for others to stare at and make jokes about, and as a certain road to degeneration.

At the same time, he is only too aware of the dangers of trying to bridge the gap of thousands of years that exists between the two cultures, too quickly. Already there are signs of alienation between the men who have adapted well to the military and the various new notions and concepts on the one hand, and the women, who are beginning to feel left out and uncertain, on the other.

One contributory problem in this regard lies in the fact that

the army is now supplying the Bushmen with food. As a result, the women no longer have to gather 'veldkos' - previously their major occupation. Uninterested in the adult education programme and with, as yet, no real notion of housekeeping, they are left with little to do but watch their centuries-old lifestyle fade away around them. Additionally, and perhaps more seriously, they are finding that they have less and less in common with their children who are receiving schooling and coming into contact with a variety of new and strange notions.

In an effort to at least ease this problem 36 Battalion's commanding officer has called for more married personnel, and also women members of the army to be posted to his unit. These women, he feels, could more easily establish rapport with the Bushman women and wean them away from their resistance to the inevitable changes as well as actively aiding them in their transition. Already now his wife, herself a Captain in the army, is working towards this.

It is not just the women who are having difficulty in adjusting. Several soldiers have, after progressing well - often better than their comrades - suddenly 'switched off'. Thus far, the exercise of extreme patience and greatly increased personal contact with these men has always succeeded in retrieving the situation.

36 Battalion's officers theorise that the sheer amount of change and adaptation that is crowded into a relatively short period suddenly becomes too much for the individual to absorb and cope with, his subconscious perhaps rejecting the new notions. He is then left stranded in a confused state between the two cultures. Whilst this problem is a matter of concern at the moment, it is felt that, like the difficulties encountered with the women, it is a short-term phenomenon that will be largely overcome as the current generation of children progress through their schooling.

As it is the signs of transition are to be seen everywhere in the Bushman camps: traditional straw huts and arms tents, centuries old games and songs, transistor radios and a bright red plastic toy fire engine. A Bushman in business suit, white shirt and tie sitting next to his traditionally-clad wife in front of their straw hut - inside of which can be seen several suitcases and of course, the inevitable cold drink can discarded in the middle of the camp.

There are also lighter aspects to the process of transition, such as the Bushman newly converted to capitalism, who hoped to sell a melon for R20.00

which he found; the Bushman woman who demanded money if she was to be photographed and, in the remoter south-eastern part, the witchdoctor who is busily making arrangements for the medical officer's demise.

Apart from the transition-related problems, 36 Battalion also faces a lack of water. Bushmanland has no permanent surface water, and survival depends on some 20 boreholes drilled by teams from the Department of Water Affairs. These, however, do not render enough water for more than small groups. This has resulted in 36 Battalion's unusual deployment, scattered by platoons at the various boreholes. While the problems inherent in such deployment are readily apparent, there are also two major advantages: the provision of effective area security is simplified, and this grouping by platoons is close enough to the traditional Bushman family groups to be familiar and readily acceptable.

Inevitably, the unusual deployment affects the training system. Thus, while all basic training is conducted at one camp, the recruits and their families are then relocated to one

or another of the water holes where applicable, the one nearest their area of origin. Here a small instructor section conducts the remainder of the training and provides the leader group of the platoon. It is also here that the Bushmen then generally set themselves up with their livestock.

The training offered is much the same as that offered by other infantry units, with the exception that different levels of emphasis are placed on various aspects thereof. Thus, the average Bushman recruit is adept at basic fieldcraft and tracking, long before he joins up. Survival training, too, is somewhat superfluous, while driving and maintenance and radio work require rather longer periods of training to be devoted to them than in other units. The Bushmen are trained in all aspects of infantry work, including such specialities as medica. Those who do sufficiently well are promoted to section leader and platoon sergeant posts within the unit.

A major problem here lies in the lack of literacy on the part of many of the recruits which limits their promotion prospects and their employment outside 36 Battalion. Thus, one corporal passed out near the top of his section leader course at the Military School at Okahandja as regards the practical elements, but failed the course on the written examination. Perhaps, surprisingly, the Bushmen have generally taken to military life like ducks to water. They adapt easily to discipline and parade ground work--the bane of the life of most soldiers--a source of delight to them.

While mornings are devoted to military training, adult education takes up the afternoons at 36 Battalion. This starts off with basic subjects such as literacy and hygiene, but soon progresses to others, notably basic animal husbandry. The emphasis on the latter has its origin in a long-defunct programme of the National Education Department, under which the schools in the area were supplied with a small number of milking cows and goats. Ever practical, the Bushmen were quick to see the advantages of this source of food, and have become very keen on acquiring livestock.

At first, thought was given to supplying livestock at army expense in order to form the basis of a cattle industry. This idea was quickly overtaken by events, however, when some of the first recruits began purchasing cattle out of their salaries. This has now been accepted as the better approach, avoiding as it does the problems of a hand-out system. Thus, the army now limits its role to helping the Bushmen obtain livestock at favorable prices and providing the necessary training and back-up. An attempt is also being made to interest them in cropping, but this appears to be too far removed from their original lifestyle, and success has been rather limited so far.

After their military training is completed, the Bushmen serve the same regular tours of duty in the operational area as other units. Here they are employed as light infantry and deployed by platoons and, more recently, in company strength. Employment, equipment and organization are basically identical to other light infantry units. Their skill in the field and

their extraordinary endurance--continuous high speed tracking and follow-up for instance--have made them highly valued troops and have earned them the respect of all who have dealt with them.

Perhaps the only real problem lies in their conviction that all blacks are the enemy. The result of centuries of bitter experience, this nation often requires a major effort to overcome. An aspect of this that can prove quite irritating to 36 Battalion staff, is their persistence in reporting the arrival of strangers within hours of their entering the area, basically a good idea, but understandably a little wearing after the first few months, particularly as time of day plays no part in their reckoning.

Visiting 36 Battalion, two things immediately stand out--the extraordinarily high calibre of the instructors that 36 Battalion has succeeded in attracting and the high esteem in which they hold the "Bushies" for their military potential. Also unusual is the extremely informal atmosphere which, however, appears to be producing results. Asked about his cadre personnel, the commanding officer confirmed that a careful and thorough screening and selection process is applied before anyone is posted to 36 Battalion. Prime requirements in his view are 'the patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon'.

The need for patience becomes immediately clear if the language question is considered. Not only are many of the recruits basically illiterate, but many of them speak only one or another of the 17 different Bushman dialects. As a result, much of the early training often has to be conducted via one or more interpreters... To make matters worse, the Bushmen lack a variety of concepts which they must first acquire before the relevant words have any meaning for them.

A further major element of 36 Battalion's activities is the medical officer, the only doctor in the area. With the aid of a small number of trained (by him) Bushman medics, he is responsible for the health of the entire population of the area--a task that keeps him out on the often somewhat marginal roads of the area for much of his time. Visiting the various Bushman camps regularly, he is a key element of the development mission and, in many ways, also an invaluable informal link with the Bushmen and, not least, their families.

While the commanding officer is quite open about his belief that many of the Bushmen only join up for the cash income and the medical aid and food provided, he appears quite proud of the fact that as many appear to have found life with 36 Battalion very much to their liking. The final proof of this will come when more of the initial two-year enlistments expire and the Bushmen are offered the choice of signing on again.

Even those who choose not to re-enlist but instead to concentrate on their cattle or some other civilian occupation, will be a sign of success for 36 Battalion and its cadre, as it is they who will have weaned them from the stone age and introduced them to today. Ample evidence that 36 Battalion is succeeding in its multiple mission is, in any event, to be found in Bushmanland's population figures: in 1978 there were all of 600 Bushmen in the area; today they are not far short of 4,000.

TOIVO'S MOTHER DESCRIBES VISIT TO ROBBER ISLAND

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 2-8 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The Nelson Mandela of Namibia, Swapo's founder Herman Toivo Ja Toivo still continues to be a father figure here. This week his mother spoke exclusively to THE VOICE. Seen against the backdrop of the Free Mandela campaign and his continued imprisonment in the Island his voice is regarded as the true spirit of the people of Namibia.

The 80-year-old mother of Robben Island prisoner and a founder of SWAPO. Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, revealed in an exclusive interview with MOTHOBIMUTLOATSE this week that she was not told officially when her son was tried in Pretoria, and later sentenced to a 20-year term on the island, in '66.

She only learned of this news through other sources--like the radio and people who had visited South Africa at the time.

Mrs Elizabeth Ja Toivo, together with her daughter Ester Lusia Ja Toivo, granted their first-ever full interview with any newspaper to THE VOICE, at the typically township four-roomed house of Ester, in Katutura.

The mother of one of the founding fathers of Namibia, who looks much younger than her real age, says her son told her during a last visit to the island that he had not changed his views on the independence of his country: and that the freedom of Namibia was of paramount importance to him--and not his release only.

She also recalled that at the last island visit, Ja Toivo, now wearing a greyish beard and a patch of baldness on the front, even had time to crack jokes when asked how he had managed to gain weight.

He heartily replied that it was because he did not have anyone in the family to worry him now and then!

Mother and son laughed and were also joined by sister Ester.

It was then that Ja Toivo told them that he would not be happy if he alone was released while his fellow Namibians remained behind as they had all been "arrested for the same cause."

Mrs Ja Toivo mentioned that her visit to her son had been the work of the well-known bishop of Damaraland, Bishop Colin Winter who was subsequently expelled from Namibia in the early '70's.

(This work has since been taken over by several leading clergy in Namibia, and the Ja Toivo family has already been to the island four times).

Ja Toivo's mother is looking forward to another visit later this year.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

11 BY SECURITY POLICE--Only 11 people were currently being held in terms of Security Proclamation AG 26, the head of the Security Police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, confirmed in Windhoek. He said 15 detainees had been conditionally released during the past few months. There were no recent detentions in terms of the wideranging proclamation, which provides for the detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation. Sapa reported on Monday that two NNF Youth League Leaders, Mr Lazarus Nunuhe and Mr Adolphus Kangootui, had been detained in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9, which restricts the movement of people in security areas in the Territory. The two men were detained by Security Police as they were leaving the NNF offices in Windhoek at lunch-time on Friday. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jul 80 p 3]

SWAPO D RUMORED BANKRUPT--Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of Swapo D and one of his senior party members, Mr Solomon Mifima are abroad at present, currently in England. It is reported that their itinerary will take them to Europe next week and from there to Cairo in Egypt, where Mr Mifima lived for a time while still a member of Swapo N. It is rumored that they will also visit Tunisia. Rumors in the city are rife, to the effect that Swapo D has no funds, that offices have had to be closed and that salaries have not been paid to certain organizers. It is the general opinion in political circles that Mr Shipanga has gone to find a source of financial aid to try and get his party together again. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jul 80 p 2]

RP CANDIDATES NAMED--Mr Nico Jansen, MLA for Keetmanshoop, has been unanimously nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for that constituency in the coming White election. Mr Jansen, who has represented Keetmanshoop in the Legislative Assembly since 1974, is well-known for his campaign for electricity for the southern regions of the Territory. He was born in Mariental, went to school in the Cape and obtained a BSc and MSc degree in Agriculture at the University of the Orange Free State. He is a farmer in the Mariental district. Candidates have also been nominated in the constituencies Warmbad and Mariental. For Warmbad a well-known farmer, Mr Attie Oberholster has been nominated and for Mariental, Mr Piet Liebenberg, a farmer from the Kalkrand district. Mr Liebenberg was

a candidate for the UNSWP during the years 1966 to 1974 and was chairman of the United Party for two years before he joined the RP. M. Oberholster is no newcomer to the political scene in SWA and has been a regular delegate to National Party congresses until the split in 1977, after which he regularly represented the RP during congress. During the elections in December 1978, he was a DTA organizer in the south. The Nationalist Party had their first reorganization meeting in Swakopmund last night. The Advertiser approached their office in Windhoek this morning but was told no announcement has yet been made. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 80 p 2]

CJO: 4420

PRESIDENT NOTLS AGREEMENTS SIGNED DURING MIDEAST TOUR

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Article: "End of Chief of State's Visit to Middle East: Cooperation Accords Signed"]

[Text] Col Seyni Kountche, chief of state, returned yesterday to Niamey after an 11-day trip to five Middle East Arab countries: Iraq, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

As he debarked from the plane the chief of state was greeted by Col Moussa Tondi, minister of finances, and Maj Ali Sabou, NAF chief of staff. He told the local press that the tour, intended to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation and solidarity, has enabled him to exchange political and economic views with the leaders of these countries.

With them he reviewed the political situation in the world, in Africa and in the Arab world, dwelling upon Afghanistan, Namibia and South Africa. Once again, he reaffirmed Niger's traditional stance on the Palestinian question and on the burning and dramatic Chadian problem. He also examined with Arab leaders the world crisis as well as different attempts to solve it through international dialogs.

in light of the Islamic conference, Niger has affirmed its will to boost bilateral and multilateral Arab-African cooperation. The chief of state has signed several agreements, including major cultural and technical accords with Iraq and Syria and a trade accord with the latter.

Colonel Kountche declared that cooperation commissions have been formed or reactivated with the host countries.

Syria, he added, has concluded with Niger accords of technical assistance concerning education and health personnel and scholarship grants. Iraq and Saudi Arabia have pledged to finance the Filingue-Niamey section on the Niamey-Tahoua railway line, while the Islamic Bank has reiterated its

readiness to take part in the funding of the Zinder-Agadez section on the Transsaharian. Kuwait will defray the costs of the second phase of the Konni project involving 1,240 hectares.

Regarding the current plan, Bahrain will finance the building of nine maternity hospitals and Saudi Arabia will undertake the construction of 300 houses for young cadres.

Following completion of the Niamey-Filingue railway section and with the remainder of the loan from Iraq, Niger will be able to start drilling wells, the chief of state said. He pointed out that the Konni dam project has generated enthusiasm in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq and moral support in Bahrain and Syria.

Some of the host countries have shown great interest in Niger's mining and energy sectors.

Finally, Colonel Kountche stated that he was satisfied with Arab hospitality, attesting to their interest in Niger and to our rising prestige.

9213

CSO: 4400

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS NEW STATES, SALARIES

Meeting Decisions

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Political leaders and their advisers are to meet again to deliberate on the memoranda on the issue of new states in the country.

The memoranda will be submitted by all the political parties.

This was one of the decisions taken by party leaders at their one-day meeting in Lagos yesterday.

A communique issued at the end of a four-hour meeting said that after extensive discussion, the leaders agreed on:

Remuneration for public officers. But the PRP delegation reserved its position on the subject until it has studied the memo which it received only at the conference.

The conference considered the memo submitted by the President on the subject of creation of new states.

After recognizing the importance of the role political parties can play in the process of creation of new states, the conference decided that the President should call a meeting of all political leaders and their advisers to deliberate on memoranda to be submitted to the President on the subject.

Following the meeting's agreement on remuneration for public office holders, a new salary structure has been recommended.

The President will now earn N30,000 a year, while N21,000 has been approved for the Vice-President.

Also recommended are salaries for Ministers of Cabinet and non-cabinet ranks both of whom are billed to receive N16,000; and N14,000 respectively.

Other officers are Secretary to the Government--N16,000; President of the Senate--N17,000; Deputy Senate President--N15,000; Party leaders--N14,000; Senator--N12,000; Speaker House of Representatives--N17,000; Deputy Speaker--N15,000 and members of the House of Representatives--N12,000.

For officers in the state institutions: N20,000 has been recommended for Governors; Deputy Governor--N17,000; Commissioners--N14,000; Speaker--N15,000; Deputy Speaker--N12,500 and Member of the State Assembly--N10,000.

In addition a yearly allowance of N2,000 has been approved for every state legislator; N3,500 for chairman of committees; N5,000 and N3,500 for Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly respectively.

For Federal legislators, the allowances will be N3,000 for members of the House of Representatives; N5,000 for senators and an extra N500 for chairmen of committees.

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will receive N8,000 each and their deputies N5,000 each.

On the question of accommodation, the meeting recommended that no legislator should pay more than N300 a year as rents where houses were provided and where no accommodation was provided, a legislator would be entitled to an allowance of N1,200 a year.

New State Requests

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Anene Ugoani]

[Text] Eyebrows were raised in the Senate on Tuesday night when demands for two more states were announced.

There were hummings too as Senate President Joseph Wayas announced that "requests for the creation of Aba State and New Ondo State have been received."

"As usual, the requests have been referred to the committee on states creation. The request for the New Ondo State was signed by three senators," Dr. Wayas added.

As the announcement was made many senators humorously asked colleagues nearest to them what had become of their own demands.

The Senate's list on state demands grows longer virtually weekly.

Already there are no fewer than 15 demands made to the Senate.

The list for new state requests includes Katsina, Oshun, New Anambra, Port Harcourt, Anoma, Delta, Benin, Ebonyi and Ijebu States.

Others are New Cross River, New Ondo, Abia Aba and an unnamed state out of the present Benue and Kwara States.

There are indications that the Ijaws in the Rivers State and Bendel State would soon come up with a request.

The demand for a New Anambra State took a new turn when the people of Onitsha and Ogbaru in Anambra State declared that they had opted to join their kith and kin in the proposed Anoma state.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

SUNMONU CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON MINIMUM WAGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 24

[Text] The president of the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC), Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, has said that legislators would be held responsible for the consequences of the "fantastic" salaries and allowances they had approved for themselves.

Describing the action as motivated by "selfishness and greed," he said the remunerations were not related to our social and economic realities.

Alhaji Sunmonu, who was speaking at the end of the 17th national executive council meeting of the congress in Lagos, said the NLC rejected the recent Federal Government statement on the N100 minimum wage since the private sector was left out.

The NLC leader said it could not understand why the government which it earlier agreed that the private sector should pay the new wages could now change on the issue.

The congress also rejected the decision of the National Economic Council on car loans and allowances, he added.

Alhaji Sunmonu said that the congress was still abiding by the April 9 agreement with the government--that employers of labor, both public and private, should procure and guarantee car loans for their workers.

He said that employers were also urged to pay any interest above five per cent on the loans; and the unconditional restoration of car basic allowances was also agreed on.

On minimum wage, he said the congress still stood on its N300 a month demand.

In a resolution, the congress called on employers in the private sector to implement, as a matter of urgency the N100 a month minimum wage.

It said that it was shameful to note that a pensioner earned N33 a month, and demanded that this group should not be paid anything less than the minimum wage.

NIGERIA

POLICE BAN LAGOS ANTICRIME VIGILANTE GROUPS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] It is now an offense for any group of persons to organize themselves into vigilante groups in Lagos.

In a statement in Lagos, the police said no vigilante groups would henceforth be allowed to patrol the streets or set road blocks in any part of the city.

The police said the new order was in view of the embarrassing reports of the activities of some vigilante groups.

They further said those who wish to assist them in tracing criminals or preventing crimes should do so by passing useful information.

The police frowned against illegal collection of money for the payment of vigilante groups, saying that anyone found collecting such money would be prosecuted.

Besides, the police said, those interested in arranging for private guards should limit their operations to their premises and that their activities should not be extended to the streets.

Doing so, the statement said, would amount to taking over the responsibility of the police.

The statement warned that police would not abdicate its responsibility to any group of people "who neither have the training or the organizing ability to check the activities of criminals."

It assured the public that the police would spare no efforts in maintaining the law and order in the state.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTERS OF STATE--Two new ministers of state were yesterday sworn in by President Shehu Shagari. They are Dr Emmanuel Yahaya Atanu, for the Ministry of Water Resources, and Malan Mammam Ali Makele, for the Office of the President. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 24]

LAGOS WATER PROJECTS--The Lagos State Commissioner for Environment, Mr Alabi Masha, has said that water would soon flow on a more permanent basis to all parts of Lagos metropolis. Mr Masha revealed this in an exclusive interview in his office at Ikeja. He said that the state government had awarded a N50 million contract for the supply of water to various parts of the city. The projects, which would be completed in one and a half years' time, would serve Ikeja, Agege, Shomolu, Apapa/Ajegunle; Badagry Expressway, Aguda, and Isolo areas of Lagos, the commissioner said. Mr Masha hinted that the government had also signed another N20 million contract to reactivate the Iju Water Project for increased water supply. The last military administration in the state signed three water contracts costing N72,720,766 with three companies last August 27. The contract was, however, stopped last October by the present administration. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jul 80 p 32]

CSO: 4420

FRANCE DONATES MAIZE TO CONFRONT FOOD DEFICIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Sedikh Mbodje]

[Excerpt] "As you know, authorities higher than myself have already praised this cooperation; and the multiform character of French aid to Senegal has been emphasized by the chief of state, prime minister, members of government and particularly by the minister of rural development whom I have the honor of representing here to once again receive from your hands grain intended for our courageous rural populations." This statement was made by the commissioner for food aid, Souleymane Ndiaye, yesterday morning on Pier 8 as he accepted the gift of 5,000 tons of corn from France destined for regions of scarcity and most particularly for the river region.

To meet the food deficit, Ndiaye added, the French government from 1974 to 1979 has made available to Senegal 16,000 tons of corn, to which the most recent 5,000 tons are to be added, without counting the 14,000 tons of sorghum also received during the last 5 years. He did not fail to emphasize that above and beyond food aid our two countries are working together to find a dynamic formula so that in this cooperation each partner not only receives but also gives. It is in this context, Souleymane Ndiaye indicated that north-south dialog is taking place and most particularly the idea of a European-Arab-African dialog which has the advantage, according to Rene Monory, French minister of economy, of being a "bridge"; i.e., a bond of solidarity for the well-being of our peoples.

Earlier, Mr de Bonnecorse, chief of the French cooperation mission, expressed his satisfaction over presiding at this ceremony for the delivery of 5,000 tons of corn which represent France's contribution following the drought which hit our country very hard.

8143

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

REBELS CLAIM 'MAJOR VICTORY'--A Radio Kulmis correspondent at the battlefront in Galgaduud region reports that fierce battles took place at the beginning of the week between the forces of the Somali Salvation Front and the forces of Afweyneh ["Big Mouth"--a Kulmis nickname for President Siad Barre] is pushing to the battlefront. [sentence as heard] Our correspondent says the Somali salvation forces have scored a major victory. Afweyneh's forces, who are forced to fight against their will, had three tanks and four military jeeps burned out. Two other military jeeps were seized by our forces. One hundred and ninety of Afweyneh's men were killed. [Excerpt] [LD182005 Radio Kulmis (Clandestine) in Somali to Somalia 1900 GMT 18 Jul 80 EA]

CSO: 4805

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED WITH BRUSSELS TALKS, SEEKS OTHERS' AID

LD291209 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Interview with Nguza Karl-i-Bond, Zairian State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, by Etienne Ugeux in Brussels:
"Nguza Karl-i-Bond Hopes that Zaire's Other Friends Will Keep Their Promises Like Belgium"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Following the Belgian-Zairian grand commission meeting in Brussels to assess cooperation between the two countries, we had a meeting at the Zairian Embassy with Zairian State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Nguza Karl-i-Bond, who headed the delegation of experts from his country.

In reply to our questions he explained that Belgium had granted Zaire two loans amounting to a total of 400 million Belgian francs. The two loans, each of 200 million francs, are intended to provide equipment, spare parts and so forth to two state companies: The National Transport Office, which is primarily concerned with river transport, and the Zairian National Railroads Company. The State Commissioner stressed that these are not gifts but loans, which will be entirely spent in Belgian industries and enterprises.

The commissioner stressed that Zaire has kept its promises regarding the solution of the outstanding dispute with Belgium. For instance, KDL [expansion unknown] shareholders have received or will receive compensation. The same will apply to individuals affected by Zairianization: 175 "normal" cases have been closed, as have 20 industrial cases. The dispute regarding the Sabena Airline is also being resolved by monthly payments.

Mr Nguza continued by stating that a new thrust will be given to cooperation in sectors regarded as priority sectors for the country's economic recovery by implementing the agricultural minimum program, which not only has the objective of increasing production but also concerns reorganizing the road and transport infrastructures, which go hand in hand. The social environment has not been forgotten. The program will help stop the exodus to big, overpopulated urban centers.

with regard to the Benguela Railway, whose reopening between the Angolan Atlantic Port of Lobito and the Shaba Mining Province was recently announced, Mr Nguza told us that this line is, technically speaking, useable but that trains are not running "for reasons beyond the Zairian Government's control" (It is known that guerrillas led by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is continuing the guerrilla war against the Angolan Government, regularly sabotage the railroad between Lobito and Dilolo, in Zaire--LE SOIR editor's note).

This transport problem was discussed in Zaire on 21 June by Mozambique President Samora Machel, Zambian President Kaunda and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe with a view to drawing up a joint plan to facilitate transport via the ports of Beira and Maputo, since the route via Lobito is virtually unusable.

Mr Nguza grew heated when discussing the Zairian refugees in Belgium who do not respect national and international laws and are openly indulging in political activities. "While understanding," he said, "Belgium's liberal and democratic tradition, I am surprised that Mungul Diaka, who is a 'common criminal fleeing from justice,' is able to give press conferences."

Nonetheless Mr Nguza expressed satisfaction at the excellent atmosphere which characterized the Brussels meeting and especially his talks with [Foreign Minister] Nothomb and [Cooperation Minister] Eyskens.

Finally, during his meeting with the prime minister he urged Mr Martens to rouse the countries friendly to Zaire, which met in Brussels and later in Paris. These countries "recognized that Zaire has kept its promises, and it is now up to them to keep theirs as Belgium has done," the state commissioner concluded. Moreover Mr Nguza is visiting Paris, Bonn and London with a view to reminding them of their pledges.

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF CHINESE AGRICULTURAL MISSION REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 1-2 Jun 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Chinese Agricultural Mission"]

[Text] "The strength of a government is measured by its ability to feed its people." This view, defended by certain experts in demography, illustrates the preponderant role of agriculture in every country. Besides, the growing number of agricultural programs established by private companies, state organizations, and the presence of numerous volunteer foreign workers in many countries, supports this view.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission (MAC), established in our country for some time, has shown remarkable qualities. In its areas of agricultural production, the occasional visitor can see the extent of their achievement in a field considered to be the real driving force of economic development in any nation.

Under the supervision of Messrs Mei Uy Chen (head of the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Zaire), Wang Yongyang (head of the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Kinshasa), and Liu Shangyang (correspondent for the Chinese News Agency, who served as an interpreter), we recently had the opportunity to visit the agricultural production areas in Kinshasa, accompanied by our reporter-photographer Fitila Modeko.

Mikonga Production Site

The MAC's landrover left the road to Maluku abruptly and took a trail through the brush. Suddenly, a beautiful, green view unfolded before us: well tended paddies. At the back of this natural planting flows the Zaire river, separating the paddies with a stretch of swampland.

The Mikonga production area is in existence since 1974. It presently covers 60 hectares. The MAC uses only 8 hectares to run experiments and give demonstrations for the peasants concerned. 300 farmers from Mikonga and Maluku who grow Chinese rice work the remaining 52 hectares.

There are two harvests a year: the first one is at the end of September and the second one is at the end of March. At most 130 days must pass between each planting and each harvest. At each harvest, the Mikonga area produces 180 tons of rice. The production is run by a Chinese agronomist, Mr Hou, who will soon be replaced by Mr Chu, because Mr Hou's mandate will soon be up. About 20 peasant nationals of Zaïre, supervised by a Zaïrian technician, work at this agricultural site.

As for irrigation, the Chinese had the inspiration to build a dam on the Bibwa river after studying the terrain. This is very worthwhile because it reduces expenses in eliminating the need to purchase a great amount of machinery for irrigation. The paddy fields are watered all year round. This irrigation dam should last 100 years.

Less chemical fertilizers are needed in the Mikonga because of the MAC's methods. This alleviates the peasants' financial problems, for they have not been spared the effects of the present economic situation. A reduction in the need for chemical fertilizers will save money, since these are, in general, petroleum products; and the price of petroleum keeps rising. The use of seaweed and water hyacinths as organic fertilizer is very profitable. These plants are found in the area, and they abound in the Bibwa river.

The tendency towards mechanized agriculture is not at all obvious here. The marshy terrain requires strong manpower. Though rice is the main crop, starting with the next rainy season, workers at the Mikonga site will plant soya, watermelon, peanuts, and corn, with the seeds coming from the People's Republic of China.

Kingabwa Production Site

This is the second stage of our visit. This site is of recent date. It is in operation since October 1979 and is located on marshy land near the Zaïre river. This land is fertile and irrigation is unnecessary. It is watered by the Zaïre and Ndjili rivers. But harsh reality somewhat hinders production: every year, the paddies are flooded from October until April. During this time, cultivation is at a standstill. Chinese experts are now studying a way to protect the fields against this problem. The construction of dikes is planned.

The BAC uses eight hectares, while 600 peasant families working there, according to instructions by the Chinese, have 40 hectares. In Kingabwa, 1000 hectares are expected to be cultivated.

The very first harvest will soon take place, since the cultivation of Chinese rice started in January 1985. The development of these fields started in October 1979. Before that, in May 1979, the Chinese experts had begun to study the terrain.

Ndjili Production Site

Starting production in early 1979, the Ndjili site differs from others in Kinshasa because of its piglets. There are presently 399 pigs on the record. Livestock breeding started with 76 heads.

The animals are also fed "tylones" (as published) (the water-plants that are known in Kinshasa by the name of "Kongo ya nika"). Mr Mei said that they are a source of protein for the pigs. They are also very satisfactory since their growth is very rapid. The waters of the Zaire river and its tributaries contain an abundance of these plants. The animals eat them in their natural form. This brings with it significant progress in livestock breeding and helps save money.

The Ndjili center is also characterized by vegetable fields covering about 2 hectares. The large number of tradeswomen coming to buy agricultural products proves that the prices there are low.

Aside from the Mikumba, Kingabwa, and Ndjili agricultural production areas we visited, the MAC also has such centers in Masina, Bia, Massina-Abattoir, Ngimbi, etc. whose aim is to popularize the cultivation of rice in the capital. This Chinese program should be supported because Kinshasa will soon become an agricultural production center on a large scale.

Conclusion: The agricultural production area of the MAC in Mbanza-Ngungu.

END

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VISIT OF HIGH-POWERED GDR DELEGATION REPORTED

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

A SIA MAN high-powered delegation from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) headed by a member of the central committee, arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a 14-day visit at the invitation of the Party.

Speaking on arrival, leader of the delegation Comrade Alton Pionik who is a member of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR, said his country viewed relations with Zambia in the context of world peace.

Zambia and the GDR have much in common and should forge their links even further to include the agricultural sector in which the GDR was expected to contribute effectively, he said.

Mr Pionik, who was met at the airport by member of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga and secretary for the Youth League Mr Bautis

Kapulu said his delegation included experts in the agricultural field.

With the ten-year food programme initiated by President Kaunda, the GDR is one of the countries that have offered to assist turn Zambia's virgin land into productive areas.

On the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, Mr Pionik said his country was aware of the imperialist machinations aimed at stifling the momentum so far gathered.

He said the recent invasion of Angola by South African troops was one of the ways imperialist countries were trying to undermine legal governments in Africa.

He was optimistic that the people of Angola would triumph in the end and called for moral and material support from other African

countries to supplement that offered by the socialist countries.

The delegation later left for Botswana to attend President Seretse Khama's funeral but it would return to Lusaka to resume the visit.

Mr Kamanga returned from Angola on Tuesday where he delivered a special message from President Kaunda to that country's leader Mr dos Santos — Zana.

CAUSES FOR LIVING STANDARD DECLINE AIRED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The fall in domestic production during the period 1977-79 contributed greatly to falling standards of living and growing malnutrition among the masses of Zambia.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fall during that period was mainly due to a decline in investment and reduction in imports of raw materials, spares of plant equipment and other essential inputs.

"Because of the cut in Government's capital expenditure and the fall in parastatal as well as private sector investment, employment situation deteriorated considerably over the three year period.

This revelation about the Zambian economy during 1977-79 period is contained in the 1980 annual plan for the Third National Development Plan (TNDP).

The report states that the GDP at constant prices since 1970 was 87 per cent lower in 1979. "As a result of the general decline of output, employment and incomes, private consumption in real terms also reduced," it adds.

The report says that the aim of domestic production for this year was to raise the GDP by four percent above the level of 1977 which was assumed as the base for the TNDP projections.

This is to be done through maximum utilization of existing productive capacities within the economy which are presently under utilized and through increasing new investment during the year.

But the report states that the resultant GDP, however, will still be lower than the level reached in 1976. "The GDP on this basis would be K1,350 million in 1980 as against K1,558m in 1976," it adds.

CSO: 4420

PROBE OF 'SEDITIONOUS' LETTER REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

SUSPENDED commissioner of police Mr Geoffrey Munalula yesterday described in a Ndola magistrate's court how he initiated investigations to establish the author of a "seditious" letter urging President Kaunda to resign.

Mr Munalula was testifying in a case in which Chisala Mukunto, 38, farmer of Washa farm on the Ndola/Kabwe road, and Able Mukuka Chileshe, 43, personnel officer of Mwata Kazembe Crescent in Ndola, are charged with sedition.

Mr Munalula told senior resident magistrate, Mr Claver Muximali, that on August 1 last year, he received a telephone call from State House asking him to go there and see the principal private secretary, a Mr Sikazwe.

Mr Sikazwe gave him a white envelope addressed to the President with a letter headed "from the voice of the revolution."

"The envelope bore a Posts and Telecommunications postal date stamp for Lusaka and it had been stamped 'security checked' which meant that it had been checked by security men at State House. At the back in ink were written words to the effect that it had come from the UNIP regional office, Box 302, Lusaka," Mr Munalula said.

He kept the letter and the envelope until August 6 when he was given a similar letter in a brown envelope by the secretary to the Chief Justice, a Mrs Mufuna.

He handed over the documents to an investigating officer who was to try and establish the author of the letters to the President and the Chief Justice.

Another witness, Mrs Daines Kunda, 26, a secretary with Zamos in Ndola, who said Mukunto was her cousin, told the court that she was made to type letters at the request of Mukunto.

Mrs Kunda said sometime in July last year Mukunto came to her office and asked her to type a letter addressed to the President, but she told him that she would not after she read a few paragraphs of the letter.

Collect

"The following day he came back. I told him to come in the afternoon but when he did I told him to come the following morning. The following day he told me to type the letter without showing it to anyone and I did," she said.

When Mukunto came to collect the typed letter he took with him two white envelopes which she addressed — one to the President and another to the Chief Justice.

Mrs Kunda identified an envelope addressed to the President, produced by acting senior State advocate, Mr Francis Mwinga, prosecuting, as the one she had addressed.

On the letter produced by the prosecution she said it "appeared to be the one I typed" and she identified an Olympia electric typewriter among others as the one she used to do Mukunto's work.

During the same week, Mukunto came to her home and asked her to type some material for him at another house where there was a typewriter but she told him she was about to prepare food for the children and had no time.

Mukunto is charged with five counts of publishing, distributing and having seditious publications while Chileshe faces one charge of having such material.

Chileshe admitted the charge but later told Mr Muxumali that he had misunderstood the charge. The trial continues.

POLICE quell VILLAGE RIOT WITH TEARGAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[TANZ]

POLICE in riot kit yesterday fired tear gas canisters and rounded up ten people including an acting chief to avert a bloody confrontation between villagers and farmers of Zimbabwean origin in the Chisamba area.

The villagers had earlier stoned a police contingent who had rushed to Kalela village in Chief Chamuka's area, Kabwe Rural after complaints by farmers.

The farmers complained that they were being victimised after a witchfinder accused them of practising witchcraft.

Those rounded up, including the witchfinder, were taken to Chisamba police station for questioning.

The incident was sparked off by the mysterious disappearance of a four-year-old boy from Kalela village two weeks ago, whose remains were found by the witchfinder on Tuesday.

After a fruitless search for the boy, known as Edward Mulungwe, acting Chief Chamuka (Mr Julius Mondokai) called in the witchfinder, Mr Pattison Luketa, from Chief Mungule's area to help in the hunt.

On Tuesday, "Dr" Luketa through his "divine powers" found the remains of the missing boy about a few km from the village and accused farmers of Zimbabwean origin of being responsible for the child's disappearance.

"Dr" Luketa told the villagers that the farmers had removed certain parts from the boy's body to use as charms in order to yield more from their farms.

Several of the alien farmers who were identified by the witchfinder to be allegedly practising witchcraft were summoned by "Dr" Luketa, made to drink a concoction called "muchapi," brewed

from roots, in order to cleanse them.

According to a spokesman for the Zimbabwean farmers Mr Washington Moyo, he and his friends who drank "muchapi" became dizzy.

Then "Dr" Luketa charged them with practising witchcraft and each was made to pay cows to the "doctor".

Mr Moyo and friends claimed that they had given at least 25 head of cattle to "Dr" Luketa. The cattle were allegedly sold to villagers in the area.

The farmers, according to Mr Moyo, became angry after the witchfinder and the chief demanded that all "baswamashi" (foreigners) in the area drink "muchapi" and pay for practising witchcraft.

It was after the order to appear before "Dr" Luketa that the farmers yesterday rushed to Chisamba police to complain about the activities of the "doctor".

Following the report, officer-in-charge of the station Mr John Kakoma rushed to the village with three police officers.

...who accompanied Mr Kakoma, the villagers stoned them, charging that they were interfering in their affairs.

Mr Kakoma and his officers fled the area after a handful of teargas canisters they had taken with them ran out.

By then, the Zimbabwean farmers mounted a roadblock between Chisamba and the village demanding police protection.

The farmers charged that some of them had their valuables like watches grabbed by the "doctor" and added that people in the area were just jealous of their productive way of living.

POLICE TRY TO CRUSH UNRULY GANGS

'Masala Star Boys'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

COPPERBELT police chief Mr Julius Zulu has pledged to wipe out lawlessness in Ndola's Masala and Kabushi townships perpetrated by mishanga sellers calling themselves the "Masala star boys."

They have ganged up in groups of ten to 40 and have been harassing, assaulting and stealing from drunken residents returning home. Police first rounded them up about a week ago.

Mr Zulu said he was surprised at criticism from leaders about alleged police harassment. But he said despite the complaints, he would lead his men and clean the city of undesirable characters.

"Selling mishanga is more or less a training ground for hardcore criminals," he said.

Mr Zulu's comments were made after school children and teachers were beaten by gangsters last Friday, forcing pupils to abandon their classes at Kaloko and Temweni schools.

Mr James Chisandabawa, a Kabushi school teacher, said trouble began last Thursday when a group demanded to have sex with women teachers. The teachers went into hiding.

District education officer Mr Gideon Daka confirmed the report and reported the matter to police.

A group of 50 women from Chikola 'B' township yesterday marched to the boma to protest to Chingola governor Mr Raphael Mwale about alleged lawlessness in the town.

The women demanded that police increase patrols, conduct regular door-to-door clean-up campaigns and intensify the crackdown on loiterers.

A spokesman for the women, Mrs Eliska Sumaili, told the governor that the security situation in Chikola 'B' was so bad that residents slept with their clothes on in readiness for burglaries.

She said everybody in the township was living in fear, especially after the killing on Sunday night of a UBZ employee by gunmen as he tried to stop them from stealing a company vehicle.

The killed man was a UBZ chief inspector Mr Genesis Maunde who was shot eight times in the head when he tried to scare the thieves away.

Addressing the women, Mr Mwale urged them not to condemn the entire police force because only a few of the officers were to blame.

He said he would take up the matter with police officer commanding Mr Robert Bukama to have police patrols intensified.

Chairman of Chingola chamber of commerce Mr Manu Shah yesterday called for an overhaul of the police force which he said had lost morale and fighting spirit.

In a speech to the chamber, Mr Shah observed that the "old boys of low pay" and lack of transport could no longer be acceptable for the shoddy work of the force. —Times Reporter Zana.

Terror Campaign Stopped Up

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

TERROR gripped Ndola schools yesterday as the notorious "Masala Star Boys" were reported to have intensified their violence against educational institutions, teachers and pupils.

Some schools closed temporarily as parents withdrew their children for fear of the "Star Boys".

The situation became tense when it was reported that a boy had been killed at Ndola Primary School but it was later established that he had only been injured in a stampede.

Copperbelt chief education officer Mr Andrew Musukwa said district education officer Mr Gideon Daka would inspect the schools and compile a report on the incident, while provincial police chief Mr Julius Zulu refused to comment and referred inquiries to permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkata who could not be contacted.

Mr Daka described the situation as ugly because some pupils hurt themselves at Ndola Primary School as they clambered over the fence.

He attributed the panic at most schools to what he termed "a psychological rumour sweeping the city like

bush fire".

He appealed to parents to allow their children to return to schools and assured them that the police were patrolling the residential areas and the schools.

Police arrested one boy believed to be a member of the gang which broke window panes at Lubuto Secondary School.

It is understood that the "Star Boys" are school drop-outs who are angry with the Ministry of Education and Culture for failing to find them places and forcing them to turn into "mishanga boys" because they cannot find employment.

Another boy, who was arrested at Lubuto Secondary School during an attack on Tuesday accused the school administration of discrimination and enrolling students who had poor results.

He said he completed Form III last year and passed in Division II but he was not selected for Form IV while some students with Division III were given places.

Headmaster Mr James Kadema and his staff had to take cover when the boys started hurling stones at the buildings. "The situation was terrible," he added.

Pupils at various schools deserted their classes as soon as the rumour of terror wave reached them. A High Court

employee said he was surprised to see his daughter come back home early.

Northria Primary School was surrounded by soldiers from Kalewa Barracks to protect the children, said deputy headmaster Mr Timothy Indopunga.

A meeting was urgently convened at the office of Copperbelt Central Committee member Mr Shadreck Soko to discuss the "Masala Star Boys". It was attended by Mr Zulu, Mr Musukwa and Mr Munkata. No details were released.

Last Friday the "Star Boys" who have been terrorising people in Masala, Kabushi and Lubuto townships since the Zambia Trade Fair, went to Masala Secondary School where they forced students to abandon classes.

In Luanshya, ZANA reports that thieves have stolen property from three schools worth hundreds of Kwacha. They broke into Mkomfwa and Ndelela primary schools and Luanshya Boys Secondary School.

Meanwhile, eight students at Kaoma Secondary School in Western Province have been suspended and others ordered to leave the school.

Headmaster Mr Kelvin Wachila confirmed that a number of students had been suspended on an isolated case of gross misbehaviour.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHO are the "Masala Star Boys?" A bunch of gamins determined to terrorise Ndola schools until they get what they want? Which is what?

The boys, according to the grapevine in the city, number about 100 teenagers who could not get into Form I after Grade VII.

Some of them, it is said, believe that they did exceptionally well in their examinations; so well that they deserved places in Form I.

They allege, again according to the grapevine, that this did not happen because pupils who had not done as well as they had, but had "connections", were given their places.

So what do they want? Admission into Form I at all costs or they will continue to terrorise the city schools?

Obviously, such lawlessness cannot be tolerated in Zambia. Obviously, they must expect to get thumped by the police if they are determined to continue with their reign of terror.

In fact, the police in Ndola acted with remarkable restraint yesterday morning. If any of them had been trigger-happy, we would be writing a different story today.

There was real panic in the city as a result of the terrorism of the "Star Boys". Parents quite naturally feared for the lives of their children.

The "Star Boys" have demonstrated their utter disregard for the laws of the land, indeed for human life, witness their savage beating up of teachers and pupils in Lubuto earlier in the week.

At one secondary school yesterday, students armed themselves with pick handles and other "weapons" as soon as news spread that the "Star Boys" were about to invade the school.

It does not take too much imagination to visualise what would have happened if there had been a confrontation between the "Star Boys" and the students, who are about their own age.

The parents of the young thugs are eventually answerable for their actions. Those of them who have been arrested must be taken to their parents so that the authorities can establish just what kind of guidance they are getting.

There is no doubt that many Grade VII pupils are bitter at their failure to get into Form I.

Parents throughout Zambia are aware that the Party and its Government have worked out the educational reforms which are designed specifically to eliminate the scourge of the Grade VII failures.

Until the funds are available to implement this gigantic programme, the problem will remain with us.

The "Masala Star Boys" will not solve it by terrorising innocent schoolchildren. The law will take its course and they will be brought to book, in some cases ending up even more bitter than they are now.

It is their parents who must act now to end their foolishness.

Mobilization of Security Forces Urged

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general-secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, has called for immediate general mobilization of all security forces in the country to contain the increasing crime wave in the country.

Mr Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday that lawlessness could not be allowed to go on unabated because it was going to destroy the very fabric of Zambia's independence and sovereignty.

"What is the point of mounting endless road blocks if the Mushalas, Stranglers, Kapendas and other dangerous criminals are allowed to go on the loose?" he asked.

Mr Zimba warned that workers would take more serious action than strikes to force the Government to contain the ever-rising rate of crime in the country.

He said that the workers and their labor leaders could not allow lawlessness to interfere with the people's right to go about their business without fear of being molested by criminals.

The Party and its Government must take heed of this warning as the workers meant business because law and order in the country had completely broken down.

"Zambians are not prepared to live like the Americans did in the United States' Chicago in 1939 during the Al Capone days of murder incorporated when lawlessness was the order of the day," he said.

Speaking both in his capacity as a labor leader and Member of Parliament, Mr Zimba warned that this lawlessness could not be allowed to go on unabated because it was going to destroy the very fabric of Zambia's independence and sovereignty.

He said that the increasing rate of crime in the country was quite scaring and called upon the Party and its Government to initiate an immediate general mobilization of all the security forces in the land.

"The Government must use the army, mobile unit police and any other security forces available to contain this frightening incidents of crime in the country."

It was obvious, he pointed out, that the police on their own had failed to contain the increasing wave of crime and it was time some more security forces were asked to join in the fight against the criminals.

Mr Zimba noted that the Republican Constitution states that every citizen was free to move and go any where he or she liked for 24 hours. "But how can someone do that with the threat of being shot dead hanging over his or her head during the day or night and wherever he or she might be?" he asked.

He also pointed out that although the Government had provided new vehicles for use in combating crime in the country, police were not using these vehicles for this purpose.

"The general public can give all the cooperation the police need, but what is wanted is the use of tough measures by the police to curb the increasing wave of crime," Mr Zimba said.

CSG: 4420

TURNER REPORT CALLS FOR CIVIL SERVICE CUTS

Public Sector 'Too Big'

ZAMBIA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

PHASE Two of the Turner report on prices and incomes recommends that some civil servants be laid off.

This is because the public sector is "too big, expensive and inefficient," says the report.

Implementation of the second phase is now due.

Professor Turner recommends that whereas salaries should be increased in both the public and private sectors, the civil service will afford the increased wage bill only after reducing recurrent expenditure.

And special assistant to the President (administration), Mr Sundie Kazunga conceded yesterday that the civil service had grown big and expensive.

In an interview at State House he said however, that sacking some of the workers was not the best solution.

He said what was needed was to create more employment in the production sectors and at the same time reduce the administrative overheads in ministries.

"It is possible to prune the public service. But where do you take the people after declaring them redundant? You cannot sack people without deploying them in other productive activities," he said.

Mr Kazunga said as a solution to the problem, the Government should keep the established register frozen and recruitment of new civil servants would be authorised only for technical and essential personnel.

This policy had been in force over the last three years after the Government realised that the economy was worsening.

According to the Turner report different criteria on salary adjustments in the public and private sectors should be used because not both of them were productive.

Suggest

Professor Turner of the International Labour Organisation, has recommended to the Government that after the setting up of an incomes and prices commission "we would suggest that organisations in the public sector be allowed the same basic and uniform increase in pay scales as other groups, but the total wage bill of public service organisations be frozen."

"Any increases over and above the minimum should depend on the ability of these organisations to reduce their own staff by cutting out redundant procedures," says the report.

It adds: "Recruitment, except for qualified experts, technicians and the like should cease for this phase II period."

According to the report, in future, salary adjustments should be based on the rise of the prices index of the low-income group, which is always hit harder than the high salary employees.

"On this basis," says the report, "in what we call phase II we suggest that wage

policy should have two elements.

In the first place, where revisions of wages or salaries fall due, whether under collective agreements or otherwise, these should be equal to half the percentage rise in the low-income group retail price index, expressed as a flat cash figure on the then current average earnings of Zambian employees.

"This formula," adds the Turner recommendations, "would simply mean that if overall average earnings of Zambian employees at the time of phase II are K150 a month, and the low-income index has risen by 20 per cent in the year preceding the pay revision, the increase would be K15 a month to each employee in a particular collective agreement."

Easy

This would be easy to implement in the private sector which is capable of generating resources for the extra pay but the public sector would only manage after stringency measures.

Between 1967 and 1978 the number of super-scale posts in the Government increased by 116 per cent against a similar rise in other costs of only 64 per cent.

In manufacturing, the number of non-productive administrators rose by 85 per cent compared to 11.6 per cent rise in the number of productive employees says the report.

When asked to comment on the increase of staff and the wage bill in the public service, Mr Kazunga said it was possible to reduce it by economic measures within the individual ministries.

Commenting on the report, general secretary of the Civil Servants' Union of Zambia Mr Alec Chirwa said he did not agree with the findings of Professor Turner that the civil service was too big and inefficient.

Mr Chirwa said what slackened performance in the civil service were lack of transport, materials and funds.

The public service should therefore not be blamed for inefficiency.

"In any case, the number of workers disciplined by the commission for inefficiency is negligible — a sign that the service is not inefficient," he said.

He believed that when expressing these views Professor Turner was looking at Freedom House and the political set-up not referring to the civil service proper, politicians, the police, prisons and the Zambia National Defence Force (ZNDF), who were paid from public funds.

He said a politician was paid ten times the salary of a civil servant, giving an outsider a wrong impression that the civil service was so large.

"While Professor Turner was here the Cabinet could not give him proper figures of civil servants because there were no figures at the time," he said.

ZCFL Backs Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions fully support Phase Two of the Turner report recommendations to freeze "cosmetic jobs" in the Government and parastatal organisations.

ZCFL general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday that the congress was happy that the Government had decided to publish the report at last.

He said both the labour movement and the Zambia Federation of Employers had submitted recommendations on the report which advocated the reduction of administrative jobs in the civil service and parastatal institutions to cut on recurrent expenditure.

"Our views on the Turner Report have been made abundantly clear. Turner is right. There's need to prune the administrative jobs in both Government and its agencies, because some posts had been created on the tribal balancing system," he said.

CNGT 4420

USE OF LOCAL ECONOMIC EXPERTS URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] A Chingola businessman yesterday asked the Party and its Government to revise planning policies and use local economic experts who he said knew economic factors better.

Chairman of Chingola chamber of commerce and industry, Mr Manu Shah, speaking at an executive meeting of the organization said theoretical measures were useless unless implemented to deliver the goods to the people.

He said advice from technocrats from developed countries was difficult to carry out since the advisors were not aware of the country's capabilities and financial resources.

Mr Shah said despite advice from experts from foreign countries the growth rate of the manufacturing sector had deteriorated from 4.9 percent during the 1965-70 period to 4.5 percent between 1971-76.

Worldwide recession, low copper prices and high oil bills had worsened the situation, he added.

Mr Shah blamed price control for the poor performance of the agricultural sector.

He said maize production during the period 1973 to 1974 dropped from 7.5 million bags to 3.5 million claiming that this was due rather to bad prices than adverse weather conditions.

Mr Shah criticized Chingola council for doing little to attract investment.

He expected the situation to improve when the forthcoming decentralized system of local government came into effect since development plans would be considered and implemented on the spot.

For example, Zambia Airways could not start flights to Chingola until the council made accommodation available for staff to work at Kasempa airport.

POVERTY OF CHAMA DISTRICT DESCRIBED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Patches Iwenje: "Chama--The District that Has Not Developed"]

[Text]

SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD senior Chief Kambombo, Mr Kapalakonje Kapembe, has seen little development in his area since independence 16 years ago and, as a result, he has developed a biting sense of humour towards the subject in his Chama district in Eastern province.

"Development?" he asked in a voice laden with sarcasm. I don't know what you mean by that, and you are certainly not the first one to come in these big cars of yours and ask me about development.

"District governors, Members of Parliament and other politicians come here quite often and ask me about what development projects I want.

"Quite frankly, I think I am getting fed up. All they do is just sit where you are sitting and ask me questions and take notes the way you are doing — and nothing else."

Old Kambombo was putting the plight of Chama in such a light manner because he is a naturally jocular old fellow. The grim truth about the district is however no laughing matter as virtually everyone we talked to during a recent tour testified.

There is a deep feeling of desperation among the people of this vast valley covering a wide area of the long Malambo Valley of the mighty Luangwa River.

For the people of this land, famine is an ever-present spectre; the roads are bad and communications poor while bus services are erratic at the best of times and non-existent in many parts of the district.

For five or six months of each year, many parts of Chama district are cut off from the rest of the province — and the country — because vital bridges are washed away and the roads become impassable during the rainy season.

Little is ever done to correct the situation during the dry season.

Explained

In some of the remotest corners of the district, people still get startled at the sight of a motor vehicle and in many areas it was not strange to see children and elders alike running for their lives at the sight of our Land-Rover!

"These things are still unknown in some parts of this district," explained Chama boma chief messenger Mr John Zyambo who was our official guide in the district.

And yet if our district was properly developed and opened up it has tremendous potential in any field you care to name."

The number one priority is without doubt the upgrading of the roads in the district.

Said the area's acting district secretary Mr. Rutherford Tembo: "There is no way the people of this area are going to take part in the food drive on a large scale if the conditions of the roads remain the way they are."

Indeed, the roads at present are such that some chiefs are cut off from the others even during the present dry season. For instance, it took us something like four hours to cover the bumpy 70 kilometres from

Chama boma to Chief Chikwa's village.

Along this same route Mr Zyanbo pointed out no less than ten major streams on which some pathetic attempts have been made by villagers to put up makeshift log bridges which cannot stand the torrential rains and floods which are a common feature during the rainy season.

When we attempted to proceed to Chief Chifunda's area along the same route a sickly Chief Chikwa wearily advised us to abandon the venture: "Even if you are using a Land-Rover, you will not get far on this road. Forget it."

A major road linking the boma to Chief Mulilo's area has been in bad shape for as long as anyone can remember and efforts by the locals to upgrade it on a self-help basis are floundering.

The Matumbo Road, a very strategic one as it links the district to nearly Chinsali only 56 kilometres away, can become an invaluable route for the area's awakening farming community if upgraded.

Last season thousands of Kwacha's worth of cotton went to waste in Chief Chiwale's area because it could not be collected. The road is constantly impassable and there is no bridge across the Lubundu River leading to the area.

Dangerous

Said Mr Ringston Banda, an agricultural assistant based at Chief Kamombo's village: "What is badly needed at Lubundu River is a permanent bridge or at least a pontoon. What people use now is an old canoe with a hole in it and it is very dangerous."

The problem of poor roads and lack of modern farming implements like tractors has had a very adverse effect on agriculture in the district. The entire valley has the potential to becoming the biggest rice producer in the country if the present rice growers there were better organized.

The rice growers in the valley have already demonstrated a remarkable ability to grow rice using primitive implements.

Figures released by the Eastern Cooperative Union who handle virtually all the marketing for agricultural produce in the province show that last season Chama managed to produce 907 bags of rice.

Top Government officials are predicting that in other crops like tobacco, Chama may prove the leading producer in Eastern Province this year despite the poor conditions under which farmers toil.

The big cry from farmers in the district is for tractors. Just now there is not a single tractor in the entire district and as a result, large-scale farming is impossible in the area even though people are willing to embark on it.

"No one can do much with hand cultivation," pointed out Mr Banda, the agricultural officer at Kamombo. "None of the subsistence farmers here can manage to cultivate more than ten hectares and very few produce 30 to 40 bags of maize. It's mostly two or five bags a season."

Rich

Indeed, in a district of nearly 40,000 people, the ECU last season only bought 655 bags of maize as compared with more than 100,000 bags in neighbouring Lundazi district.

Mr Banda explained that being a valley, the district has very rich soil and the grass grows very thick, adding: "Getting rid of that grass with your bare hands is not an easy task. Thus the need for tractors is imperative and I would suggest the Government allocate at least one for each of the chiefs in the area."

He said that sometimes 40 to 60 farmers apply for a tractor for hire each season but rarely ever get to seeing one. The last time they had a tractor was in 1976 and it broke down before it could do the rounds.

Complained chief Tembwe whose palace is about 40 kilometres from the boma: "If we had cattle, the problem of cultivating would not be so acute. But this is a tsetse fly infested valley and we cannot keep cattle. All we rely on are our bare hands and hoes."

But even the hoes are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain because suppliers cannot reach most areas. The result? When some businessman brings a few they sell at anything from K6 to K10 one.

be a matter of fact, exploitation of man by businessmen is the order of the day in Chama.

A tablet of Sading bath soap that normally sells at 13n goes for 50n while kward soap sells for K1, exercise books sell for 50n or above while sugar is sold in small cups for 30n a cup.

Walled group headman Chisakoni of Chief Tembwe's area: "Where can poor villagers like us with no ready sources of income get money for all these things? Even sewing needles are too expensive for us. Is this the independence they talk about?"

Chief Chikwa, whom we had to drag out of bed because he was down with malaria, launched a vehement attack on the local political leaders who he accused of "refusing to hear our pleas for essential services. I tell you, there are going to be mass deaths from starvation if help is not forthcoming."

"Half of every year, we are cut off from everybody else and when our roads become impassable, no relief supplies can come through."

"Yet when we ask for tractors to help us grow more food which we can store, all we get are empty promises. If they have no money we are all willing to contribute for a tractor."

At Katangalika and Nganjo where the Government has this year introduced two major rice schemes involving local villagers, much progress could be achieved if they had proper farm implements like tractors and harvesters.

Right now all the 26

members of the Katangalika project and the 18 at Nganjo rely on hand cultivation. Said group headman Katangalika. Mr. Joseph Goma who oversees the Katangalika scheme: "We just have to make do with the little we have — and it is not very much."

Chama farmers are too busy to make little headway in acquiring modern farming methods because, as already pointed out, six months of each year they are cut off from everyone else including the people with the knowledge.

Another problem is that the district urgently needs more extension officers. For instance, Chief Kambombo's area alone has 60 villages spread over a wide area and is served by only one extension officer who has to make the rounds on a bicycle which cannot possibly take him to all the places.

The extension officer, Mr. Banda, says that such a situation is likely to remain because there is a critical shortage of staff houses in the district. His own house is an old dilapidated affair which has never been serviced or seen a new coat of paint since it was built long before independence.

"Instead of spending huge sums building just one house for the senior people at the boma, the Government could use that money more wisely by at least repairing and improving some of our existing old homes which are falling apart," he said.

Another major problem for this problematic district is lack of adequate water supply. Chama is in the unusual position of having too much water during the wet season and very little during the dry season.

A number of water tanks, boreholes and wells sunk some years back is virtually all the chiefs' areas have either packed up or are defective in one way or another and do not function properly.

The people rely on water from streams which have a tendency of drying up during the hot season.

Chief Kambombo's village is an important district sub-centre which should have facilities like piped water and others, but it has none of these things and the old chief is very angry about it.

"Do they think I and my people are not worth piped water?" he fumed.

Perhaps an even more serious problem is the inadequate medical services. For years the chiefs and the area Member of Parliament, Mr. Stephen Tembo, have raised alarm after alarm for a bigger district hospital and the putting up of new clinics all over the area but to no avail.

The small main health centre at the boma is awfully inadequate and is always congested with patients sleeping three or more to a bed and on the floor. There is no doctor, no operating theatre and no X-ray and other vital things required at a normal hospital.

Admitted the assistant district secretary Mr. Tembo:

"The situation concerning health services is quite serious. What we need is a proper district hospital with a doctor, but unhappily there are no plans for such a project in the Third National Development Plan."

The ten clinics dotted throughout the district are definitely not adequate and many seriously ill patients still rely on the Lundazi district hospital which is itself totally inadequate.

Since the roads become impassable during the wet season, this actually means that patients needing urgent treatment during the rains fail to get to the Lundazi or

Chipata hospitals and die.

The condition of the roads also makes it difficult to supply drugs to the district's clinics. Said Mr. William Lwendo, a health assistant at the four-bed Chama clinic: "As a result of all these problems, the death rate is rather high and there is nothing we can do about it."

The people of Chama may be happy to learn, however, that the Government is at last thinking of doing something about the roads first and other things later. Mr. Tembo said K50,000 is to be set aside for the main valley road covering Chikwa, Temboe and Chifunda during 1981.

This road leads up to Lundazi and if tarred can bring a lot of progress to Chama. The road that is in common use to the district now passes through Malawi and as such, State firms like ZCUC or baka are unwilling to set up camp there.

Other private businessmen must also be feeling somewhat unenthusiastic about putting up businesses at the boma. There are hardly any shops there and only one bar run by the rural council provides excitement of any kind, that is, if you are lucky to find any beer at all.

The lack of rapid development for the area is blamed on what local officials say is the fact that Chama is a very new district, born with independence, and that it is still "organising" itself.

A major source of pride for Chama officials is the beautiful new 11-room council rest house which, indeed, is just about the best rest house in the province.

But it too has yet to "shine".

There is still no electricity to Chama — and no candles.

KAFUE TEXTILES' PROFIT REPORT.2

(Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] KAFUE Textiles made a pre-tax profit of K4.7 million during the financial year ended 31 March 1980, Indeco managing director Mr Lishomwa Muuka said yesterday.

Speaking when he signed a K23 million loan agreement for the expansion of the company with the International Finance Corporation, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and Textilconsult, Mr Muuka said Indeco's prophets of doom will not divert the organization from carrying out its objectives.

"Kafue Textiles' achievements is the best in the whole Indeco group this year," Mr Muuka said.

The IFC, CDC and Textilconsult's willingness to invest in the KTZ expansion programme is a measure of their confidence in the company despite what some Zambians said against Indeco, the managing director said.

The IFC is to provide a long term loan of K5.8 million, the CDC K4.5 million and Textilconsult consultancy services and K8.2 million credit from Machinery suppliers. KTZ will provide K4.8 million from its own resources.

Mr Muuka said the KTZ project has been an ambitious plan which had to be scaled down to keep it in line with Zambia's cotton development to ensure that local materials were used.

Expansion of KTZ will enable it to provide better marketing than at present when production has not been able to meet demand and there are no KTZ materials in some areas.

"When completed the project will enable us to stand on our own and face competition from the Kabwe factory," said Mr Muuka.

Director of the IFC Africa division Mr Azam As Alizai, CDC representative Mr Tim Davidson and Textilconsult representative Mr Adrian Alkabes signed the agreement for their organizations.

Speaking at the same function general manager of KTZ Mr Rolf Klein said the expansion was aimed at increasing the spinning and weaving capacity and adding better machinery to the dyeing and printing plant. This would enable the company to increase production from the present 12 million metres annually to between 18 to 20 million metres, he said.

The expansion is expected to create between 600 to 700 jobs within the company.

CSO: 4420

SOUTHERN PROVINCE EARNINGS FROM MAIZE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Southern Province is expected to produce 1.3 million bags of maize worth more than K12 million by the end of the season.

General manager of the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) Mr Hassan Ramaswamy said yesterday that marketing of the crops was in full swing and would reach the peak by the middle of next month.

If the first serious rains had not been followed by a drought, farmers in the province would have produced even more than last year.

The province sold 1,346,000 bags of maize to Namboard through the SPCMU last year which was nearly the same as this year's expected turn-over of 1,300,000 bags.

"At the beginning of the rainy season, farmers had a feeling that this would be a good year, but later there was a long drought. If the rains had continued as at the beginning, the results would have been better than last year," Mr Ramaswamy said.

"In fact, Southern Province would have hit the two million mark had the rains been favorable this year," he said, adding that so far the SPCMU had bought about 201,000 bags of maize, mainly from commercial farmers in the province.

The peasants were still lagging behind, but they were expected to bring in their crop next month as the marketing season was usually at peak in the middle of August.

He said besides the adverse weather conditions, sunflower production was not as disappointing as earlier expected.

After careful assessment, SPCMU now expected to buy 50,000 bags of sunflower and 3,000 bags of groundnuts as compared to 50,100 and 3,300 bags of the two crops respectively last year.

On the question of empty maize sacks which were recently reported to be in short supply, Mr Ramaswamy said the situation had improved as Namboard had given SPCMU 1,100,000 empty bags.

So far, SPCMU has distributed to the farmers 1,200,000 bags and the 90,000 bags would be drawn as required, he said.

Mr Ramaswamy added: "Although about 200,000 sacks from the old stock had supplemented this year's requirement, another 200,000 would still be required to ensure complete safety."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COAL CONSUMPTION--Coal consumption by the mining industry dropped by 31 percent last year because divisions had turned to heavy oil as a substitute to generate power. The latest issue of the Zambia Mining Year Book says coal consumption for the year under review amounted to 218,238 tonnes compared with 316,997 tonnes in the previous year. Consumption dropped mainly at Rokana division of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Mufulira division of Roan Consolidated Mines. The Rokana division during 1979 increased the use of heavy fuel oil as a substitution for coal thereby reducing on coal tonnage while at Mufulira not much coal was used because a reverberatory furnace which hardly operated the whole of last year. Shortage of concentrates caused the furnace to stay idle most of the time. However, it says that despite this reduction in consumption, coal deliveries by Zambia Railways during the same period were still insufficient to meet the requirements of the mining industry. The report notes that 50,298 tonnes of coal were hauled to Luanshya division during the period under review, and at December 31, the Copperbelt metallurgical stocks stood at 61,012 tonnes, representing 91 production days. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 5]

SOUTH RUNS OUT OF VEGETABLES--Southern Province has run out of vegetables like onions, tomatoes and potatoes, Zamhort provincial manager, Mr Anthony Matebele said. Mr Matebele said because of the shortage, Zamhort was forced to travel to Lusaka to buy vegetables. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 2]

FERRY TO BE REPAIRED--Experts from the Federal Republic of Germany will be sent to Mpika on Saturday to repair the pontoon on Chambeshi river, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday. First secretary for development at the West German embassy in Lusaka, Dr N. Joss Exmann said he would accompany experts from the K.F.W., an executive agency for technical cooperation, to repair the pontoon. He said the ferry at Chambeshi was meant for emergency use and could not take as long as three months to be repaired. But since repairs on the bridge have not been completed, the ferry is bound to be used for a longer period and this could cause a strain on the machine, he said. Dr Axmann said since the ferry would operate for a longer period, it would have to be reinforced and made a little wider or even change the

engine altogether. Recently the pontoon has been constantly experiencing mechanical faults forcing authorities to temporarily close it for repairs.
[Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 80 p 2]

SOLAR POWER FOR RAILWAY--Zambia Railways has made major headway in energy conservation by introducing solar energy on the system. It has succeeded in using this "novel power source" after commissioning a solar generator to work flashlights at Chingola level crossing recently. This is contained in the latest issue of the "Rail News," a company house journal just released in Kabwe. It quotes railway general signal superintendent, Mr J. Bwalya as saying that the parastatal company decided to use solar energy in place of the existing Copperbelt power lines for the Chingola project because the latter was expensive. He said : "If we were to get the power from Chingola, about ten km away, Zambia Railways was going to part with well over K20,000 in capital costs. We cannot afford this kind of money for this installation." He cited the problem of getting equipment like cells whose stocks dated back to Rhodesia Railways and were fast running out. To replace the cells the Railways would have to import them from the United States at considerable cost. "The chances are that from the time of making inquiries to delivery may take well over two years. We have to queue like anybody else for foreign exchange allocations," Mr Bwalya says. He said the installation cost of the solar project at Chingola was less than K2,000. Apart from being cheap, it was maintenance free. He expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the solar flashing lights were working.
[Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 1]

FOOD PRODUCTION--Serenje district governor, Mr Ntana Chindefu has suggested that Zambian family units should be self-sufficient in their food requirements. The governor made the suggestion when he opened the Serenje district agricultural show at the weekend. Mr Chindefu said people should grow their own food because the population was increasing annually. He said the primary aim of agricultural shows was to afford farmers an opportunity to learn from each other. The shows helped to provide inspiration and encouragement to farmers who are determined to work hard, he said. The governor said to show how important agricultural shows were to the nation, the lima programme was launched by President Kaunda in June last year.
[Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 2]

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